

EUR 4982 d,e,f,i,n

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Commission of the European Communities
Commission des Communautés Européennes - Commissione delle Comunità Europee
Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen

**DER ATMOSPÄRISCHE BLEIGEHALT
IN DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFT**
Jahresbericht für die Zeit von April 1971 bis März 1972

**AIR LEAD CONCENTRATIONS
IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**
Yearly Report : April 1971 - March 1972

**CONCENTRATIONS DE PLOMB ATMOSPHERIQUE
DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE**
Rapport annuel : Avril 1971 - Mars 1972

**CONCENTRAZIONI DEL PIOMBO ATMOSFERICO
NELLA COMUNITÀ EUROPEA**
Relazione annuale per il periodo Aprile 1971 - Marzo 1972

**CONCENTRATIES VAN LOOD IN DE LUCHT
IN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAP**
Jaarverslag : April 1971 - Maart 1972

1973

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Soziale Angelegenheiten
Direktion Gesundheitsschutz

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Health Protection Directorate

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AIR

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KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN

DER ATMOSPHERISCHE BLEIGEHALT IN DER EUROPÄISCHEN
GEMEINSCHAFT

JAHRESBERICHT FÜR DIE ZEIT VON APRIL 1971 BIS MÄRZ 1972

Generaldirektion Soziale Angelegenheiten
Direktion Gesundheitsschutz

Generaldirektion Gewerbliche Wirtschaft,
Technologie und Wissenschaft

Direktion Warenverkehr

Luxemburg, September 1972

Vorwort

Der vorliegende Bericht enthält eine erste Reihe von Messwerten für den atmosphärischen Bleigehalt, die einen Ueberblick über den durchschnittlichen Bleigehalt der Luft an mehr als 40 Orten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und des Vereinigten Königreichs vermitteln.

Die Ergebnisse wurden gesammelt und von Professor Susana Cerquiglini-Monteriolo vom Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Rom) und der Direktion . Gesundheitsschutz bei der Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften analysiert. Sie wurden am 21. und 22. September 1972 in Luxemburg auf einer Sachverständigensitzung erörtert, berichtigt und gebilligt.

Die vorliegende Broschüre ist die Frucht vielfältiger Bemühungen, die die Kommission in den vergangenen 18 Monaten in dem allgemeinen Rahmen eines Programms, das zur Verringerung der Luftverschmutzung durch Kraftfahrzeuge beitragen soll, unternommen hat. Im Mittelpunkt der Bemühungen standen die Probleme im Zusammenhang mit den gesundheitlichen Folgen des Bleigehalts in den Auspuffgasen der Kraftfahrzeuge.

Der Bericht ist die erste Arbeitsunterlage, mit der die Mitgliedstaaten über den Grad der Verschmutzung in der Gemeinschaft unterrichtet werden sollen.

Sie hat ferner den Abteilungen der Kommission als Unterlage für die Ausarbeitung des Entwurfs einer Richtlinie für die Beschränkung des Bleigehalts in den Auspuffgasen von Kraftfahrzeugen gedient; eine solche Richtlinie wurde auch vom Europäischen Parlament in einem im Juli 1972 verabschiedeten Entschliessungsantrag gefordert.

Den beteiligten Laboratorien, den Sachverständigen, die an den Sitzungen teilgenommen haben, sowie Professor Susana Cerquiglini-Monteriolo sprechen wir hiermit für ihre Mitarbeit unseren herzlichen Dank aus. Ohne sie hätte dieser Bericht nicht abgefasst werden können.

P. Recht

P. Schloesser

Einleitung

Auf seiner Tagung am 27. und 28. März 1972 in Luxemburg erklärte der Ausschuß "Gesundheitliche Aspekte" (Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften), er müsse sich einen Ueberblick über das Ausmaß der atmosphärischen Bleiverschmutzung in verschiedenen Städten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft verschaffen können.

Zuvor hatte eine Arbeitsgruppe des Ausschusses (auf der Tagung am 14. und 15. Oktober 1971 in Luxemburg) bereits die Grundlagen für ein vergleichendes Programm zur Harmonisierung der Probenahmen- und Analyseverfahren für die Bestimmung des Festbleianteils in der Luft erarbeitet. Dieses Programm wird zur Zeit verwirklicht, doch werden seine Ergebnisse erst in mehreren Monaten zur Verfügung stehen.

Angesichts der Tatsache, daß ein dringender Bedarf nach einer ersten allgemeinen Uebersicht über den gegenwärtigen Stand des atmosphärischen Bleigehalts in einer Anzahl von Städten in der Gemeinschaft besteht, wie den Aeüßerungen des Ausschusses "Gesundheitliche Aspekte" zu entnehmen war, trat am 28. April 1972 in Brüssel eine Ad-hoc-Arbeitsgruppe aus Sachverständigen der Labors zusammen, die derartige Messungen ausführen.

Nachdem die Sachverständigen die seit März 1971 verfügbaren und auf der Sitzung vorgelegten Daten geprüft hatten, beschlossen sie, diese in einem gemeinsamen Informationsbericht zusammenzufassen, der notwendigerweise auch alle Angaben über die Gewinnnung der Daten enthalten sollte.

Der Bericht, der hiermit vorgelegt wird, wurde auf einer zweiten Tagung der Ad-hoc-Arbeitsgruppe am 21. und 22. September 1972 in Luxemburg ergänzt und gebilligt.

Im Bericht sind Angaben über die Bleikonzentrationen in der Luft folgender Städte und Gemeinden enthalten :

Belgien : Brüssel; Frankreich : Paris, Mantes, Le Vesinet;
BR Deutschland : Frankfurt am Main, Italien : Rom,
Mailand; Niederlande : Rotterdam, Vlaardingen, Maassluis, Zaandam,
Haarlem, Heemstede, Velsen, Beverwijk, Castricum, Hoofddorp,
Koog a/d Zaan, Krommenie, Wormerveer, Amsterdam, Heemskerk, Zaandijk,
Delft; Vereinigtes Königreich : London.

Probenahmestationen

Tabelle 1 bietet einen Ueberblick über die ⁴³ Probenahmestationen in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und dem Vereinigten Königreich, deren Ergebnisse im vorliegenden Bericht wiedergegeben werden. Berichtszeitraum ist das Jahr vom 1. April 1971 bis 31. März 1972.

Die angegebenen Probenahmestationen umfassen nicht sämtliche Stellen in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft, an denen Proben von eventuell bleihaltiger Luft entnommen wurden. Lediglich die den Sachverständigen bekannten Stationen, deren Daten sich überdies für die in diesem Bericht benutzte Darstellungsform eigneten, wurden berücksichtigt. Insbesondere konnten die hochinteressanten Daten, die an beweglichen Stationen ermittelt werden, nicht in den Bericht mit aufgenommen werden.

Für die Abfassung des Berichts wurden die Probenahmestellen in drei Kategorien aufgeteilt : 1) Wohngebiete, 2) verkehrsreiche Gebiete und 3) besondere Gebiete.

Die ersten beiden Kategorien entsprechen dem Typ der Probenahmestellen, den die Arbeitsgruppe in Luxemburg (Oktober 1971) für die Durchführung von Messungen empfohlen hatte (siehe Fussnote Seite 18).

TABELLE 1 - UEBERSICHT UEBER DIE PROBENAHMESTATIONEN ZUR MESSUNG DES ATMOSPHAERISCHEN
BLEIGEHALTS IN DER EUROPAEISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFT

Ort der Probenahme	Nummer der Karte in der Stationen- kartei	<u>Kategorie</u> R = Wohngebiet T = verkehrsreiches Gebiet S = besonderes Gebiet	Dauer der Probenahme (in Stunden)	Häufigkeit der Probenahme	Bezugszeitraum
<u>Belgien</u>					
Brüssel IHE	1.1.2.	von Gebäuden umgebener Garten (R)	24	kontinuierlich (5 Tage/Woche)	Juli 71 bis März 72
Brüssel BJ	1.1.1.	Strasse mit Durchgangs- verkehr (T)	4	kontinuierlich (5 Tage/Woche)	Januar 71 bis März 72
<u>Frankreich</u>					
Paris LCPP	3.3.3.	Nebenstrasse (T)	48 und 72	3 Proben/Woche	Juli 71 bis März 72
Paris Ch. El.	3.3.1.	breite Strasse mit starkem Verkehr (T)	48 und 72	3 Proben/Woche	Juli 71 bis März 72
Paris Pl. V.B.	3.3.4.	sehr verkehrsreiche Kreuzung von fünf Strassen (T)	1,48 und 72	7 Proben/Woche	Juli 71 bis März 72
Paris JL	3.3.2.	Park (R)	48 und 72	3 Proben/Woche	Juli 71 bis März 72
Mantes r.G.	3.2.1.	Strasse mit Durchgangs- verkehr (T)	24	1 Probe/Tag	Mai 71
Mantes PB	3.2.2.	Platz mit Verkehr (T)	24	1 Probe/Tag	Mai 71
Le Vésinet CRPA	3.1.1.	abseits des Verkehrs gelegener Park (S)	8,24,48 und 72	wechselnd	

TABELLE 1 (Fortsetzung)

Ort der Probenahme	Nummer der Karte in der Stationen- kartei	Kategorie R = Wohngebiet T = verkehrsreiches Gebiet S = besonderes Gebiet	Dauer der Probenahme (in Stunden)	Häufigkeit der Probenahme	Bezugszeitraum
<u>BR Deutschland</u>					
Frankfurt a/Main IM	2.1.1.	von Gebäuden umgebener (R) Garten	8	1 Probe/Tag von montags bis freitags	April 71 bis März 72
<u>Italien</u>					
Rom ISS	4.2.2.	Strasse mit Durchgangs- (T) verkehr	4	3-4 Proben/Woche	November 71 bis März 72
Rom UC	4.2.3.	enge Strasse mit starkem (T) Verkehr	4	2-4 Proben/Woche	November 71 bis März 72
Rom CII	4.2.1.	Park (R)	4	2-4 Proben/Woche	November 71 bis März 72
Mailand LII	4.1.1.	Garten (R)	48	kontinuierlich	März 72

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Ort der Probenahme	Nummer der Karte in der Stationen- kartei	<u>Kategorie</u>		Dauer der Probenahme (in Stunden)	Häufigkeit der Probenahme	Bezugszeitraum
		R = Wohngebiet	T = verkehrsreiches Gebiet			
		S = besonderes Gebiet				
<u>Niederlande</u>						
Rooterдам C2	6.13.2.	Nebenstraße mit Verkehr	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
Rotterdam CA	6.13.1.	Nebenstraße mit Verkehr	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
Rotterdam N7	6.13.4	Straße mit Ortsverkehr	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
Rotterdam C18	6.13.3.	Abseits der Straße	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
Rotterdam Z21	6.13.5.	Wohngebiet in Auto- bahnnähe	(S)	24	kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1.	Nebenstraße	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
Maassluis 26	6.11.1.	Park	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
Radarstation B	6.12.1.	auf dem Lande	(S)	24	kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
Zaandam BB	6.17.1.	Straße mit starkem Verkehr	(T)	2	kontinuierlich	November 71 bis März 72
Haarlem WP	6.5.2.	Industriegebiet	(S)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Heemstede PS	6.7.1.	abseits der Straße	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Velsen RH	6.14.1.	Nebenstraße	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Beverwijk W PC	6.2.2.	verkehrsreicher Platz	(T)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Beverwijk A	6.2.1.	abseits der Straße	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Castricum PH	6.3.1.	Park	(S)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Hoofddorp B	6.8.1.	Innenhof	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Koog a/d Zaan G H	6.9.1.	15 m von der Autobahn	(S)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Krommenie P	6.10.1.	abseits der Straße	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72
Wormerveer H	6.16.1.	abseits der Straße	(R)	24	kontinuierlich	September 71 bis März 72

TABELLE 1 (Fortsetzung)

Ort der Probenahme	Nummer der Karte in der Stationen- kartei	<u>Kategorie</u>		Dauer der Probenahme (in Stunden)	Häufigkeit der Probenahme	Bezugszeitraum
		R = Wohngebiet T = verkehrsreiches Gebiet S = besonderes Gebiet				
Amsterdam N	6.1.2.	Industriegebiet	(S)	24	2 Proben/Woche mit wechselnder Anordnung	Mai 71 bis März 72
Amsterdam C	6.1.1.	auf einem Dach an einer Gracht	(R)	24	2 Proben/Woche mit wechselnder Anordnung	Mai 71 bis März 72
Amsterdam W	6.1.3.	Garten	(R)	24	2 Proben/Woche mit wechselnder Anordnung	Mai 71 bis März 72
Haarlem C-N	6.5.1.	Garten	(R)	24	2 Proben/Woche mit wechselnder Anordnung	Mai 71 bis März 72
Heemskerk Bg	6.6.1.	freie Fläche	(S)	24	2 Proben/Woche mit wechselnder Anordnung	Mai 71 bis März 72
Zaandijk N	6.18.1.	Feld (Verkehrseinflüsse)	(S)	24	2 Proben/Woche mit wechselnder Anordnung	Mai 71 bis März 72
Delft TNO	6.4.1.	Bereich neben Autobahn mit starkem Verkehr	(S)	2	kontinuierlich	Juli 71 bis März 72

TABELLE 1 (Fortsetzung)

Ort der Probenahme	Nummer der Karte in der Stationen- kartei	<u>Kategorie</u> R = Wohngebiet T = verkehrsreiches Gebiet S = besonderes Gebiet	Dauer der Probenahme (in Stunden)	Häufigkeit der Probenahme	Bezugszeitraum
<u>Vereinigtes Königreich</u>					
London BMC	7.1.1.	Innenhof (R)	1,11 und 24	1 Probe/Tag von montags bis freitags und kontinuierlich	April 71 bis März 72
London F St	7.1.3.	Ausfallstraße mit starkem Verkehr (T)	11	1 Probe/Tag von montags bis freitags	April 71 bis März 72
London Cl Rd	7.1.2.	enge Geschäftsstraße (T)	11	1 Probe/Tag von montags bis Freitags	Februar 72 bis März 72

Angesichts der großen Vielfalt von Standorten, an denen Proben von atmosphärischem Blei entnommen wurden und deren Daten in diesem Bericht vorgelegt werden, wurden in die Kategorie Wohngebiete auch die Probenahmestellen eingeordnet, die zwar abseits der Strassen mit Durchgangsverkehr, aber doch auf Stadtgebiet liegen.

Sämtliche Stellen an Strassen mit Durchgangsverkehr, an denen keine Abschirmung vorhanden ist, wurden als verkehrsreiche Gebiete eingestuft. Wenn sich die Probenahmestationen in verkehrsreichen Gebieten befanden und die Luftproben in verschiedenen Höhen über dem Erdboden entnommen wurden, dann wurden für diesen Bericht nur die in nächster Nähe des Erdbodens gewonnenen Daten verwendet, da die Luftprobe repräsentativ für die von Fußgängern eingeatmete Luft sein soll.

In diesem ersten Bericht sind unter der Kategorie "besondere Gebiete" die Stationen zusammengefasst, die weit entfernt von städtischen Siedlungen liegen, die vom Autobahnverkehr beeinflusst werden und die Industriegebiete.

Background-Stationen, wie sie von der WMO definiert werden, sind im Bericht nicht getrennt angegeben, was jedoch in künftigen Berichten nachgeholt werden kann.

Insgesamt lagen 22 Stationen in Wohngebieten, 12 Stationen in verkehrsreichen Strassen und 9 Stationen in besonderen Gebieten.

Sämtliche Einzelheiten über die Probenahmestationen werden, soweit sie verfügbar sind, in systematischer Form in der Stationenkartei aufgenommen.

Analyseverfahren

Die einzelnen Labors, die mit ihren Daten zu diesem Bericht beigetragen haben, bedienten sich ihrer eigenen Verfahren zur Probenaufbereitung und Analyse. Die Probenaufbereitung - insbesondere die Mineralisierung - hängt in ~~grossen~~ Ausmaß von der Art des Filters ab (Glasfaser, Zellulosemembranen). Für die Analyse wurden im allgemeinen ein Atomabsorptionsverfahren und die Dithizon-Kolorimetrie angewandt.

In die Stationenkartei wurde auch für jedes Labor eine Zusammenfassung der Verfahren zur Probenaufbereitung und zur Analyse eingetragen, sofern Informationen darüber vorlagen.

Meßergebnisse

Die Ergebnisse der in Tabelle 1 genannten Meßstationen für den Zeitraum vom 1. April 1971 bis 31. März 1972 sind monatsweise in den Anlagen wiedergegeben, und zwar :

- Anlagen 1 bis 12 für die Wohngebiete,
- Anlagen 13 bis 24 für die verkehrsreichen Gebiete,
- Anlagen 25 bis 36 für die besonderen Gebiete.

Wegen der grossen Zahl der verfügbaren Einzeldaten mussten die Ergebnisse in Summenform dargestellt werden : So wurde für jede Probenahmestation das arithmetische Mittel sämtlicher je Monat gewonnenen Werte errechnet.

In jedem Einzelfall kann die genaue Bedeutung des errechneten Mittelwertes aus den in den Anlagen angegebenen Zahlen für Dauer und Häufigkeit der Probenahme abgeleitet werden. Die angegebene Probenahmehäufigkeit entspricht der Zahl der Probenahmen, die für den Berichtszeitraum geplant waren. Die tatsächlich entnommene Anzahl von Proben ist in der vierten Spalte der Anlagen angegeben.

Soweit möglich, wurde die prozentuale Verteilung der Werte in gewissen Konzentrationsbereichen angegeben. Für die Wohngebiete lagen die Konzentrationsbereiche bei : 0 bis weniger als 1, 0 bis weniger als 2 und 0 bis weniger als $3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In verkehrsreichen Gebieten umfassten sie : 0 bis weniger als 1, 0 bis weniger als 5 und 0 bis weniger als $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Bei den besonderen Gebieten wurden die gleichen Konzentrationsbereiche eingehalten wie bei den Wohngebieten.

Um Vergleiche zu erleichtern, wurden die Daten in den Anlagen nach abnehmender Probenahmedauer geordnet.

Bemerkungen und Schlußfolgerungen

Im allgemeinen ist die Zahl der für verkehrsreiche Gebiete verfügbaren Probenahmestellen und Ergebnisse unzureichend, doch läßt sich feststellen, daß seit November 1971, nach der Oktober-Sitzung der Arbeitsgruppe in Luxemburg, mehrere Städte mit solchen Messungen begonnen haben.

Insbesondere seit September 1971 liegt eine recht ansehnliche Zahl von Messungen für Wohngebiete vor, doch ist ihre Verteilung über die Gemeinschaft nicht sehr gleichmäßig, da die meisten Daten aus den Niederlanden stammen. Die nahezu 6 000 Messungen an den Probenahmestellen in Wohngebieten während des einjährigen Berichtszeitraums gestatten es, versuchsweise nachstehende Schlußfolgerungen zu ziehen :

80 % der Messungen wurden bei 24 stündiger Probenahme durchgeführt.

In kleinen und mittleren Städten liegt der Durchschnittswert sämtlicher Monatsdaten unterhalb von $1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, während der Tagesdurchschnitt fast immer unterhalb von $2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ bleibt. Der Jahresdurchschnitt liegt nahe bei $0,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Die Stationen in ländlicher Gegend, wo 24 stündige Messungen vorgenommen wurden, gaben monatliche Durchschnittswerte weit unter $0,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ an, doch lagen die Tageshöchstwerte gelegentlich über $1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Die monatlichen durchschnittlichen Bleikonzentrationen in der Luft von Wohngegenden in Großstädten überschritten oft den Wert von $1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, doch lag der Jahresdurchschnitt unter $2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Der Tagesdurchschnitt lag gelegentlich über $5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, und man erhielt sogar Werte von $8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

In Paris, wo die Messungen sich über 48 und 72 Stunden erstreckten, wurden monatliche Höchstwerte von $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ erreicht.

Wenn sich die Messungen in Wohngebieten über weniger als 24 Stunden erstreckten, z.B. nur auf den Tag oder auf die Spitzenzeiten, dann lagen die Durchschnittswerte erwartungsgemäß höher. Die monatlichen Durchschnittswerte stiegen dann gelegentlich bis $3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Aus 11-stündigen Messungen in London ergab sich ein monatlicher Durchschnittswert von $2,3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, während das Monatsmittel von 4-Stunden-Messungen im Spitzenverkehr in Rom $2,6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ und 1-Stunden-Messungen in London $3,8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ergaben.

Wie bereits festgestellt, ist die Zahl der für verkehrsreiche Gebiete verfügbaren Messungen (etwa 2 500) erheblich niedriger als die der Messungen in Wohngebieten, und überdies wurden 80 % der Ergebnisse in der Zeit von November 1971 bis März 1972 erzielt. Daher kann man keine Schlüsse auf den Jahresdurchschnitt ziehen. Dennoch sind folgende Bemerkungen angebracht :

In sämtlichen Fällen, in denen vergleichbare Werte verfügbar waren, lagen die Monatsmittelwerte in verkehrsreichen Gebieten signifikant höher als in Wohngebieten, wie nicht anders zu erwarten war, wenn man bedenkt, daß ein erheblicher Anteil des atmosphärischen Bleigehalts in Stadtgebieten dem Kraftverkehr zuzuschreiben ist.

Bei längerer Dauer der Probenahme (48 und 72 Stunden) wurden in Paris monatliche Durchschnittswerte bis zu $6,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ermittelt, bei täglichen Höchstwerten von 10 bis $11 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Bei kürzerer Probenahmedauer steigen die Werte erheblich an : in London ein monatlicher Durchschnitt von $8,7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ bei 11-stündiger Probenahme und bei einem Höchstwert von 12,1; 4-stündige Messungen im Spitzenverkehr in Brüssel ergaben im Winter Monatsdurchschnitte von etwa $4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, aber Höchstwerte bis zu hinauf zu 14; in Paris fand man Durchschnittswerte bis $9,2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ bei einstündigen Messungen, wobei Einzelmessungen sogar den Wert 16 erreichten.

Probenahmen von kurzer Dauer in verkehrsreichen Gebieten von Mittelstädten erbringen verhältnismässig niedrigen Werte; die zweistündige Messung bei Spitzenverkehr in Zaandam in Winter ergab monatliche Durchschnittswerte zwischen 2, und 2,5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, aber es kamen auch Einzelmessungen bis zu 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ vor.

Einige der oben angeführten Bemerkungen und Schlußfolgerungen sind in den Tabellen 2 und 3 in synoptischer Form dargestellt. Die Sachverständigen waren der Auffassung, daß dieser erste Bericht möglichst viele Daten des Ausgangsmaterials enthalten sollte. In Zukunft könnte es notwendig werden, daß nur die mit harmonisierten Verfahren gewonnenen Daten berücksichtigt werden. Darüber hinaus erklärten die Sachverständigen, es müsse nicht nur eine gemeinsame Entscheidung über den Standort der Probenahmestellen in den Wohngebieten und in den verkehrsreichen Gebieten getroffen werden, wie am 15. Oktober 1971 in Luxemburg beschlossen wurde (*), sondern auch über die optimale Stationenzahl und ihre Verteilung in diesen Gebieten.

(*) Die Luftprobenahmestationen in verkehrsreichen Gebieten sind in 1,5 m Höhe oberhalb des Strassenpflasters anzubringen und die Probenahme soll vier Stunden während des Spitzenverkehrs dauern. In Wohngebieten soll die Probenahmedauer vierundzwanzig Stunden betragen, und die Station soll sich nicht mehr als 15 m oberhalb des Erdbodens befinden.

TABELLE 2 - BLEIKONZENTRATIONEN (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), IN DER LUFT VON WOHNGEBIETEN, FÜR DIE
KONTINUIERLICHE MESSUNGEN ÜBER MINDESTENS SECHS MONATE VERFÜGBAR SIND

Probenahmestalle	Stationskarte Nr.	April 71	Mai 71	Juni 71	Juli 71	August 71	Sept. 71	Oktob. 71	Novem. 71	Dezemb. 71	Januar 72	Feb. 72	März 72
Bruxelles IHE	1.1.2				0.49	0.48	0.85	0.79	0.70	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.91
Paris J.L.	3.3.2				0.9	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
Amsterdam C	6.1.1			0.47	0.46	0.63	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.22			1.07
Amsterdam W	6.1.3			0.32	0.30	0.26	0.74	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.82	0.73	1.18
Beverwijk A	6.2.1						0.5	0.7		0.4	0.60	0.60	0.74
Haarlem CN	6.5.1			0.28	0.35	0.32	0.93	0.62	0.81	0.59	0.88	0.82	0.82
Hoofddorp C	6.8.1						0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.65	0.57	0.64
Krommenie P	6.10.1						0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.81	0.84	0.86
Maassluis 26	6.11.1	0.47	0.56	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.72	0.68	0.47	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.76
Rotterdam C 2	6.13.2	0.44	0.47	0.39	0.38	0.45	0.71	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.74	0.62	0.77
Rotterdam C 18	6.13.3	0.44		0.43	0.56	0.52	0.86	0.73	0.60	0.64	0.80	0.88	0.84
Rotterdam N 7	6.13.4		0.83	0.56	1.05	1.19		1.46	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.89	0.85
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1	0.45	0.55	0.38	0.42	0.36	0.60	0.63	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.76	0.67
Wormerveer H	6.16.1						0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.60	0.54	0.44
London BMC	7.1.1.				0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1

TABELLE 3 - SYNOPTISCHE DARSTELLUNG DER ALLGEMEINEN BEMERKUNGEN UND SCHLUSSFOLGEREUNGEN FÜR
DEN BERICHTSZEITRAUM VOM 1.4.1971 bis 31.3.1972

STANDORT		KONTINUIERLICHE MESSUNGEN	MESSUNGEN ZU DEN HAUPTVERKEHRSZEITEN
AUSSERHALB VON STADTGEBIETEN		monatliche Durchschnittswerte $< 0,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Tageshöchstwerte $< 1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	—
KLEINE STÄDTE	Wohngebiete	monatliche Durchschnittswerte $< 1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Tageshöchstwerte $< 2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
	Verkehrsgebiete	—	monatliche Durchschnittswerte $< 3 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Einzelmessungen $< 8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
GROSS- STADT GEBIETE	Wohngebiete	monatliche Durchschnittswerte $< 2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Tagesmittelwerte bis zu $8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Einzelmessungen $< 4 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	Verkehrsgebiete	monatliche Mittelwerte bis zu $6,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Tageswerte bis zu $10 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	monatliche Mittelwerte $< 10 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Einzelmessungen bis zu $20 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

AIR LEAD CONCENTRATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
YEARLY REPORT : APRIL 1971 - MARCH 1972

Directorate-General for
Social Affairs
Health Protection Directorate

Directorate-General for Industrial,
Technological and Scientific Affairs
Circulation of Goods Directorate

Luxembourg,
September, 1972

Preface

This report contains a first series of atmospheric lead measurements allowing an appreciation of the air lead levels in over 40 locations of the European Community and the United Kingdom.

The results have been collected and analysed by Professor Susana Cerquiglini-Monteriolo of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Rome) and the Health Protection Directorate of the Commission of the European Communities. They have been discussed, amended and approved at a meeting of experts in Luxembourg on 21 and 22 September 1972.

The present document is an outcome of the various actions undertaken by the Commission in the past 18 months within the general framework of the programme aimed at the reduction of air pollution by motor vehicles following the problems raised by the environmental health implications due to the presence of lead in the exhaust gases of such vehicles.

This report is the first "reference" document for the information of Member States regarding air pollution levels in the Community.

It has been used for the preparation, by the services of the Commission, of a draft directive in view of the limitation of lead emissions from motor vehicles, which directive was also requested by the European Parliament in a resolution passed in July 1972.

We wish to thank the collaborating laboratories, the experts who participated in the meetings and Professor Susana Cerquiglini-Monteriolo for their contributions, which made this report possible.

P. Recht

P. Schloesser

Introduction

The "Health Aspects" Committee of the Commission of the European Communities at its meeting of 27 and 28 March 1972 in Luxembourg has expressed the necessity to have an overall view of the extent of the atmospheric urban lead pollution in the various cities of the European Community.

Previously a working group of the Committee (at a meeting on 14 and 15 October 1971 in Luxembourg) had set the basis of an intercomparison programme for the harmonisation of the sampling and analytical methods for the determination of particulate lead in air. This programme is currently under way, but the results will not be available for several months.

Considering the need for a first general view of the current state of the atmospheric lead content in a number of cities in the Community, as expressed by the "Health Aspects" Committee, an ad-hoc working group of experts from the laboratories carrying out such measurements met in Brussels on 28 April 1972.

These experts having examined the data available from March 1971 on, presented at the meeting, decided to include them in a common informative report which will necessarily contain all the operative details.

This present report was completed and approved at a second meeting of the ad-hoc working group in Luxembourg on 21 and 22 September 1972.

The lead urban air concentration data for the following cities and communities are the object of this report:

Belgium: Brussels. France: Paris, Mantes, Le Vésinet.

Germany: Frankfurt am Main. Italy: Rome, Milan.

Netherlands: Rotterdam, Vlaardingen, Maassluis, Zaandam, Haarlem, Heemstede, Velsen, Beverwijk, Castricum, Hoofddorp, Koog a/d Zaan, Krommenie, Wormerveer, Amsterdam, Heemskerk, Zaandijk, Delft. United Kingdom: London.

Sampling Stations

Table 1 gives an overall view of 43 sampling stations in the European Community and the United Kingdom, the data of which are presented in this report, which covers a one year period from 1 April 1971 to 31 March 1972.

These sampling stations do not represent all the points at which air was sampled for lead in the European Community. Only the stations known to the experts and whose data were amenable to the presentation chosen for this report have been included. In particular the very interesting data that have been obtained from mobile stations could not be taken into consideration.

For the purpose of this report the sampling sites have been classified in three categories: 1) residential zones, 2) traffic areas and 3) special zones.

The first two categories of this classification correspond to the types of sites at which the working group in Luxembourg (October 1971) had advised for the measurements to be carried out. (See footnote on page 32).

TABLE 1 - OVERALL VIEW OF THE SAMPLING STATIONS FOR ATMOSPHERIC LEAD
IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Sampling site	Reference Card n°	Type of site R = residential zone T = traffic area S = special zone	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Period covered
<u>Belgium</u>					
Bruxelles IHE	1.1.2.	internal garden (R)	24	continuously (5 days/week)	from 07.71 to 03.72
Bruxelles BJ	1.1.1.	through traffic street (T)	4	continuously (5 days/ week)	from 01.71 to 03.72
<u>France</u>					
Paris LCPP	3.3.3.	street with secondary traffic (T)	48 and 72	3 samples/week	from 07.71 to 03.72
Paris Ch.El.	3.3.1.	avenue with high traffic (T)	48 and 72	3 samples/week	from 07.71 to 03.72
Paris Pl.V.B.	3.3.4.	heavy traffic five street crossing (T)	1, 48 and 72	7 samples/week	from 07.71 to 03.72
Paris JL	3.3.2.	park (R)	48 and 72	3 samples/week	from 07.71 to 03.72
Mantes r.G.	3.2.1.	through traffic street (T)	24	1 sample/day	05.71
Mantes PB	3.2.2.	square with traffic (T)	24	1 sample/day	05.71
Le Vésinet CRPA	3.1.1.	park removed from traffic (S)	8, 24, 48 and 72	variable	
<u>Germany</u>					
Frankfurt a/Main IM	2.1.1.	internal garden (R)	8	1 sample/day from Monday to Friday	from 04.71 to 03.72
<u>Italy</u>					
Rome ISS	4.2.2.	through traffic street (T)	4	3-4 samples/week	from 11.71 to 03.72
Rome UC	4.2.3.	narrow street with high traffic (T)	4	2-4 samples/week	from 11.71 to 03.72
Rome CII	4.2.1.	park (R)	4	2-4 samples/week	from 11.71 to 03.72
Milano LII	4.1.1.	garden (R)	48	continuously	03.72

TABLE 1 (continued)

Sampling site	Reference Card n°	Type of site R = residential zone T = traffic area S = special zone	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Period covered
<u>Netherlands</u>					
Rotterdam C2	6.13.2.	secondary traffic (R)	24	continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
Rotterdam CA	6.13.1.	secondary traffic (R)	24	continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
Rotterdam N7	6.13.4.	local traffic street (R)	24	continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
Rotterdam C18	6.13.3.	away from street (R)	24	continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
Rotterdam Z21	6.13.5.	residential near motorway (S)	24	continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1.	secondary street (R)	24	continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
Maassluis 26	6.11.1.	park (R)	24	continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
Radarpost B	6.12.1.	countryside (S)	24	continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
Zaandam BB	6.17.1.	heavy traffic street (T)	2	continuously	from 11.71 to 03.72
Haarlem WP	6.5.2.	industrial area (S)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Heemstede PS	6.7.1.	away from street (R)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Velsen RH	6.14.1.	on secondary street (R)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Beverwijk W PC	6.2.2.	on square with traffic (T)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Beverwijk A	6.2.1.	away from street (R)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Castricum PH	6.3.1.	park (S)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Hoofddorp B	6.8.1.	inside yard (R)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Koog a/d Zaan GH	6.9.1.	15 m from motorway (S)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Krommenie P	6.10.1.	away from street (R)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Wormerveer H	6.16.1.	away from street (R)	24	continuously	from 09.71 to 03.72
Amsterdam N	6.1.2.	industrial area (S)	24	2 samples/week with changing pattern	from 05.71 to 03.72
Amsterdam C	6.1.1.	on roof along canal (R)	24	2 samples/week with changing pattern	from 05.71 to 03.72
Amsterdam W	6.1.3	garden (R)	24	2 samples/week with changing pattern	from 05.71 to 03.72
Haarlem C-N	6.5.1.	garden (R)	24	2 samples/week with changing pattern	from 05.71 to 03.72
Heemskerk Bg	6.6.1.	open space (S)	24	2 samples/week with changing pattern	from 05.71 to 03.72
Zaandijk N	6.18.1.	field (traffic influence) (S)	24	2 samples/week with changing pattern	from 05.71 to 03.72
Delft TNO	6.4.1.	removed from heavy traffic motorway (S)	2	continuously	from 07.71 to 03.72

TABLE 1 (continued)

Sampling site	Reference Card n°	Type of site R = residential zone T = traffic area S = special zone	Sampling time (hours)	Sample frequency	Period covered
<u>United Kingdom</u>					
London BMC	7.1.1.	internal courtyard (R)	1, 11 and 24	1 sample/day from Monday to Friday and continuously	from 04.71 to 03.72
London F St	7.1.3.	heavy traffic road (T)	11	1 sample/day from Monday to Friday	from 04.71 to 03.72
London Cl Rd	7.1.2.	narrow commercial street (T)	11	1 sample/day from Monday to Friday	from 02.72 to 03.72

Taking into account the large variety of sites used for the sampling of airborne lead the data of which are presented in this report, the classification in residential zones includes the sampling sites removed from a street with through traffic, but located in urban areas.

All the sites located on streets with through traffic and not screened from it have been classified as being located in traffic areas. For the purpose of this report and in the case of stations in traffic areas with air samples being taken at different heights above the ground, only the data closest to the ground have been used since the sampled air should represent the air inhaled by a pedestrian.

In this first report the special zones include the stations removed from urban areas, areas influenced by motorway traffic and industrial zones.

Background stations, as defined by WMO, (World Meteorological Organisation) were not indicated separately in this report but it might be done in future reports.

In total there were 22 stations located in residential areas, 12 stations in streets with traffic and 9 stations in special zones.

All the details concerning the sampling sites are reported systematically, whenever available, for each station, in the reference cards.

Analytical Techniques

The various laboratories which have contributed with their data to this report have each used their own sample preparation and analytical techniques. The sample preparation - mineralisation in particular - depends to a great extent on the nature of the filter (glass fibre, cellulosic membranes). The analytical techniques used

are, in general, atomic absorption and dithizone colorimetry.

A summary of the sample preparation and analytical technique for each laboratory is also indicated in the reference cards, whenever the information is available.

Measurement Results

The results covering the period from 1 April 1971 to 31 March 1972 for the stations indicated in Table 1 are reported for monthly periods in:

Annexes 1 to 12 for the residential zones

Annexes 13 to 24 for the traffic areas

Annexes 25 to 36 for the special zones

The large number of single data available made it necessary to present the results in a summarised form: thus for each sampling station arithmetic means of all the values reported for each month have been calculated.

In each case the exact meaning of the calculated mean value can be deduced from the figures, given in the annexes, of time and frequency of sampling. The sampling frequency reported refers to the programmed number of samples to be taken in the period quoted. The actual number of samples which have been taken is indicated in the fourth column of the annexes.

Whenever available the percentile distribution of values in certain concentration ranges is given. For residential zones the ranges are: 0 to below 1, 0 to below 2 and 0 to below 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. For traffic areas these ranges are: 0 to below 1, 0 to below 5 and 0 to below 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In the case of the special zones the same ranges as for the residential zones were used.

In order to facilitate comparisons the data have been arranged in the annexes by decreasing sampling time.

Observations and Conclusions

In general the number of sampling sites and results available for traffic areas are insufficient but one can note that from November 1971 on, following the October meeting in Luxembourg of the working group, several cities have started these types of measurements.

For the residential zones a fair number of measurements are available in particular from September 1971 on, but the distribution is not very even through the Community since the largest portion of the data comes from the Netherlands. The nearly 6000 measurements made at the sampling sites located in residential zones during the one year period considered, allow one to arrive at the following tentative observations:

80% of these measurements were carried out with sampling times of 24 hours.

In small and medium-sized cities the average value of all the monthly data is below $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, the daily averages being almost always below $2\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The annual mean is close to $0,5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

The sites corresponding to rural stations at which 24 hourly measurements were performed give average monthly values well below $0,5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, nevertheless the maximum daily values can exceed $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

The average monthly airborne lead concentrations in the residential zones of metropolitan areas often exceed $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ but the yearly average is below $2\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The daily averages can run over $5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and values of $8\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ have been recorded.

In Paris where measurements were carried out over 48 and 72 hour periods maximum monthly values of 2,ug/m³ were reached.

When the measurements in residential zones were performed for periods of less than 24 hours, for example during the day or during peak hours only, the average values, as could be expected, were higher. Monthly means during such periods could reach 3,ug/m³. For 11-hour determinations in London a monthly mean value of 2,3,ug/m³ was measured, while a monthly average of 4-hour peak traffic measurements in Rome gave 2,6,ug/m³ and a 1-hour measurement in London 3,8,ug/m³.

As already indicated the number of measurements (around 2500) available for the traffic areas is considerably less than for residential zones and furthermore about 80% of these results were obtained during the period November 1971 to March 1972. Conclusions regarding yearly averages cannot thus be reached. One can make, nevertheless, the following observations:

In all the cases where corresponding values were available the average monthly determinations were significantly higher in traffic areas than in residential zones as is to be expected if one considers that an important fraction of atmospheric lead in urban areas comes from motor traffic.

In the case of long sampling times (48 and 72 hours) monthly averages as high as 6,5,ug/m³ were obtained in Paris with daily maxima of 10 to 11,ug/m³.

Shorter sampling times give considerably higher values: a monthly average of 8,7,ug/m³ in London for 11 hours of sampling with a maximum of 12,1; in Brussels peak traffic 4-hour determinations give monthly winter averages of around 4,ug/m³ but with maxima of up to 14; one hour average values in Paris have been found as high as 9,2,ug/m³ with individual measurements reaching 16.

Sampling for short periods in traffic areas of medium-sized cities gives relatively lower values; the two-hour peak traffic average in Zaandam in winter gave monthly values between 2 and 2,5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ but individual measurements of up to 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ were observed.

Some of the above observations and conclusions are presented in synoptic form in Tables 2 and 3. The experts felt that this first report should include as much as possible of the data submitted; in the future it may be necessary to consider only the data obtained by harmonised techniques. Further the need was expressed by the experts for a common decision regarding not only the location of the sampling sites in the residential zones and traffic areas, as was decided on 15 October 1971 in Luxembourg*, but also concerning the optimum number of stations and their distribution in these zones.

* The air sampling stations in traffic areas are to be located on the pavement at 1,5m above ground level and the duration of sampling four hours during peak traffic hours. In residential zones the sampling time should be twenty four hours and the height of the station above ground should not exceed 15m.

TABLE 2 - LEAD AIR CONCENTRATIONS ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) IN RESIDENTIAL ZONE SITES
FOR WHICH CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENTS ARE AVAILABLE FOR AT
LEAST SIX MONTHS

Sampling site	Reference Card n°	April 71	May 71	June 71	July 71	Aug. 71	Sept. 71	Oct. 71	Nov. 71	Dec. 71	Jan. 72	Feb. 72	March 72
Bruxelles IHE	1.1.2				0.49	0.48	0.85	0.79	0.70	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.91
Paris J.L.	3.3.2				0.9	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
Amsterdam C	6.1.1.			0.47	0.46	0.63	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.22			1.07
Amsterdam W	6.1.3.			0.32	0.30	0.26	0.74	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.82	0.73	1.18
Beverwijk A	6.2.1.						0.5	0.7		0.4	0.60	0.60	0.74
Haarlem CN	6.5.1.			0.28	0.35	0.32	0.93	0.62	0.81	0.59	0.88	0.82	0.82
Hoofddorp C	6.8.1.						0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.65	0.57	0.64
Krommenie P	6.10.1						0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.81	0.84	0.86
Maassluis 26	6.11.1	0.47	0.56	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.72	0.68	0.47	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.76
Rotterdam C 2	6.13.2	0.44	0.47	0.39	0.38	0.45	0.71	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.74	0.62	0.77
Rotterdam C 18	6.13.3	0.44		0.43	0.56	0.52	0.86	0.73	0.60	0.64	0.80	0.88	0.84
Rotterdam N 7	6.13.4		0.83	0.56	1.05	1.19		1.46	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.89	0.85
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1	0.45	0.55	0.38	0.42	0.36	0.60	0.63	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.76	0.67
Wormerveer H	6.16.1						0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.60	0.54	0.44
London BMC	7.1.1				0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1

TABLE 3 - SYNOPTIC PRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS
CONCERNING THE PERIOD 1.4.1971 to 31.3.1972

LOCATION		CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENTS	TRAFFIC HOUR MEASUREMENTS
NON-URBAN		monthly averages $< 0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ daily maxima $< 1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	—
SMALL CITIES	Residential	monthly averages $< 1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ daily maxima $< 2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	—
	Traffic	—	monthly averages $< 3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ individual measurements $< 8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
METROPO- LITAN AREAS	Residential	monthly averages $< 2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ daily averages up to $8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	individual measurements $< 4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	Traffic	monthly averages up to $6.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ daily values up to $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	monthly averages $< 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ single measurements up to $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES

CONCENTRATIONS DE PLOMB ATMOSPHÉRIQUE DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE

Rapport annuel : Avril 1971 - Mars 1972

Direction générale
des
Affaires sociales

Direction
de la
Protection sanitaire

Direction générale
des
Affaires industrielles
Technologiques et scientifiques

Direction
de la
Circulation des marchandises

Préface

Le présent rapport contient une première série de mesures du plomb atmosphérique, qui permettent de déterminer le niveau du plomb contenu dans l'air en 40 endroits situés dans la Communauté européenne et au Royaume-Uni.

Les résultats ont été recueillis et analysés par le Professeur Susana Cerquiglini-Monteriolo, de l'Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Rome) et par la direction de la protection sanitaire de la Commission des Communautés européennes. Ils ont été discutés, amendés et approuvés lors de la réunion d'experts qui s'est tenue à Luxembourg les 21 et 22 septembre 1972.

Le présent document est le résultat des diverses actions entreprises par la Commission au cours des derniers 18 mois, dans le cadre général du programme visant à la réduction de la pollution atmosphérique imputable aux véhicules à moteur, élaboré suite aux problèmes soulevés par les implications sanitaires résultant de la présence du plomb dans le gaz d'échappement de ces véhicules.

Ce rapport est le premier document "de référence" pour l'information des Etats Membres concernant les niveaux de pollution de l'air dans la Communauté. Il a été utilisé par les services de la Commission pour la préparation d'un projet de directive visant à la limitation des émissions de plomb par les véhicules à moteur. Le Parlement européen a également demandé la mise au point d'une telle directive, dans une résolution datée du mois de juillet 1972.

Nous tenons à remercier les laboratoires qui ont contribué à la réalisation de la première étude, les experts qui ont pris part aux réunions et le Professeur Susana Cerquiglini-Monteriolo, pour leurs contributions, sans lesquelles ce rapport n'aurait pu être établi.

Introduction

Lors de la réunion qu'ils ont tenue à Luxembourg les 27 et 28 mars 1972, les membres du Comité "Aspects sanitaires" de la Commission des Communautés européennes ont souligné la nécessité d'avoir un aperçu général de l'importance de la pollution des villes par le plomb atmosphérique dans les différentes villes de la Communauté européenne.

Auparavant, l'un des groupes de travail du Comité avait (au cours d'une réunion tenue à Luxembourg les 14 et 15 octobre 1971) jeté les bases d'un programme de comparaison visant à l'harmonisation des méthodes d'échantillonnage et d'analyse utilisées pour la détermination de la teneur de l'atmosphère en plomb particulaire. Ce programme est actuellement en cours de réalisation, mais les résultats ne seront pas disponibles avant plusieurs mois.

Vu la nécessité, mise en évidence par le Comité "Aspects sanitaires", d'avoir un aperçu général de la teneur en plomb de l'atmosphère d'un certain nombre de villes de la Communauté, un groupe de travail ad hoc, composé d'experts occupés dans des laboratoires qui effectuent des mesures de ce genre, a tenu une réunion à Bruxelles le 28 avril 1972.

Après avoir étudié les données recueillies depuis mars 1971, présentées au cours de la réunion, ces experts ont décidé de les insérer dans un rapport d'information commun qui contiendra nécessairement tous les détails pratiques.

Le présent rapport a été établi définitivement et approuvé lors de la seconde réunion du groupe de travail ad hoc, tenue à Luxembourg les 21 et 22 septembre 1972.

Le présent rapport a pour objet les données recueillies sur la concentration de plomb dans l'atmosphère des villes et agglomérations suivantes : Belgique : Bruxelles. France : Paris, Mantes, Le Vésinet. Allemagne : Francfort-Sur-le-Main, Italie : Rome, Milan. Pays-Bas : Rotterdam, Vlaardingen, Maassluis, Zaandam, Haarlem, Heemstede, Velsen, Beverwijk, Castricum, Hoofddorp, Koog a/d Zaan, Krommenie, Wormerveer, Amsterdam, Heemskerk, Zaandijk, Delft. Royaume-Uni : Londres.

Stations de prélèvement d'échantillons

Le tableau 1 donne un aperçu général des 43 stations de prélèvement d'échantillons situées dans la Communauté européenne et au Royaume-Uni, où ont été recueillies les données présentées dans ce rapport, qui couvre la période d'un an s'étendant du 1er avril 1971 au 31 mars 1972.

Cette liste de stations de prélèvement d'échantillons ne reprend pas tous les endroits de la Communauté européenne où l'on a prélevé des échantillons d'air en vue de déterminer leur teneur en plomb. On n'y a mentionné que les stations qui sont connues des experts et dont les données répondaient à la présentation choisie pour l'établissement du rapport. Ainsi, les données très intéressantes obtenues dans des stations mobiles n'ont pu être prises en considération.

Pour ce rapport, les lieux où l'on a prélevé des échantillons ont été divisés en 3 catégories : 1) quartiers résidentiels, 2) zones à forte circulation routière 3) zones spéciales.

Les deux premières catégories de cette classification correspondent aux types de lieux qui, de l'avis du groupe de travail réuni à Luxembourg (octobre 1971) sont les plus appropriés pour la réalisation des mesures (voir note au bas de la page 46).

TABLEAU 1 - APERCU GENERAL DES STATIONS DE PRELEVEMENT D'ECHANTILLONS DE PLOMB ATMOSPHERIQUE
DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

Lieu de prélèvement d'échantillons	Fiche de réf. n°	Type du lieu de prélèvement R : quartier résidentiel T : zone à forte circulat.rou- tière S : zone spéciale	Durée du prélèvement d'échantillons (heures)	Fréquence des prélèvements	Période couverte
<u>Belgique</u>					
Bruxelles IHE	1.1.2.	jardin intérieur (R)	24	continuellement	du 07.71 au 03.72
Bruxelles BJ	1.1.1.	rue à forte circulation (T)	4	" (5 jours. semaine)	du 01.71 au 03.72
<u>France</u>					
Paris LCPP	3.3.3.	rue à circulation d'impor-(T) tance secondaire	48 et 72	3 échantillons/sem	du 07.71 au 03.72
Paris Ch. El.	3.3.1.	avenue à forte circulation(T)	48 et 72	3 échantillons/sem	du 07.71 au 03.72
Paris Pl. V.B.	3.3.4.	carrefour où concourent (T) 5 rues, à circulation de véhicules lourds	1, 48 et 72	7 échantillons/sem	du 07.71 au 03.72
Paris JL	3.3.2.	jardin public (R)	48 et 72	3 échantillons/sem	du 07.71 au 03.72
Mantes r.G.	3.2.1.	rue à forte circulation (T)	24	1 échantillon/jour	05.71
Mantes PB	3.2.2.	square à forte circula- tion (T)	24	1 échantillon/jour	05.71
Le Vésinet CRPA	3.1.1.	jardin public isolé des (S) zones à forte circulation	8,24,48 et 72	variable	
<u>Allemagne</u>					
Francfort-sur-le- Main IM	2.1.1.	jardin intérieur (R)	8	1 échantillon/jour du lundi au vendr.	du 04.71 au 03.72
<u>Italie</u>					
Rome ISS	4.2.2.	rue à forte circulation (T) directe	4.	3/4 échantillons semaine	du 11.71 au 03.72

TABLEAU 1 (suite)

Lieu de prélèvement d'échantillons	Fiche de réf. n°	Type du lieu de prélèvement R : quartier résidentiel T : zone à forte circulat.rou- tière S : zone spéciale	Durée du prélèvement d'échantillons (heures)	Fréquence des prélèvements	Période couverte
Rome UC	4.2.3.	rue étroite à forte cir- (T) culation	4 2-	4 échantil/sem.	du 11.71 au 3.72
Rome CII	4.2.1.	jardin public (R)	4 2-	4 échantil/sem.	du 11.71 au 3.72
Milano LII	4.1.1.	jardin (R)	48	continuellement	3.72
<u>Pays-Bas</u>					
Rotterdam C2	6.13.2.	trafic d'importance (R) secondaire	24	continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
Rotterdam CA	6.13.1.	trafic d'importance (R) secondaire	24	continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
Rotterdam N7	6.13.4.	rue à circulation locale (R)	24	continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
Rotterdam C18	6.13.3.	poste éloigné des rues (R)	24	continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
Rotterdam Z21	6.13.5	quartier résidentiel à (S) proximité d'une autoroute	24	continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1.	rue d'importance secondaire (R)	24	continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
Maassluis 26	6.11.1.	jardin public (R)	24	continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
Radarpost B	6.12.1.	zone rurale (S)	24	continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
Zaandam BB	6.17.1.	rue à trafic dense (T)	2	continuellement	du 11.71 au 3.72
Haarlem WP	6.5.2.	zone industrielle (S)	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Heemstede PS	6.7.1.	poste éloigné des rues (R)	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Velsen RH	6.14.1.	rue secondaire (R)	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Beverwijk W PC	6.2.2.	square près de circula- (T) tion dense	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Beverwijk A	6.2.1.	poste éloigné des rues (R)	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Castricum PH	6.3.1.	jardin public (S)	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Hoofddorp B	6.8.1.	cour intérieure (R)	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Koog a/d Zaan G H	6.9.1.	poste situé à 15 m d'une (S) autoroute	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Krommenie P	6.10.1.	poste éloigné des rues (R)	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Wormerveer H	6.16.1.	poste éloigné des rues (R)	24	continuellement	du 9.71 au 3.72
Amsterdam N	6.1.2.	zone industrielle (S)	24	2 échantillons/ semaine prélevés à différents moments	du 5.71 au 3.72

TABLEAU 1 (suite)

Lieu de prélèvement d'échantillons	Fiche de réf. n°	Type du lieu de prélèvement		Durée du prélèvement d'échantillons (heures)	Fréquence des prélèvements	Période couverte
		R : quartier résidentiel	T : zone à forte circulat.rou- tière			
		S : zone spéciale				
Amsterdam C	6.1.1.	sur un toit, le long d'un (R)		24	2 échantillons/sem. prélevés à différents moments	du 5.71 au 3.72
Amsterdam W	6.1.3.	jardin (R)		24	2 échantillons/sem. prélevés à diffé- rents moments	du 5.71 au 3.72
Haarlem C-N	6.5.1.	jardin (R)		24	2 échantillons/sem. prélevés à diffé- rents moments	du 5.71 au 3.72
Heemskerk Bg	6.6.1.	espace découvert (S)		24	2 échantillons/sem. prélevés à diffé- rents moments	du 5.71 au 3.72
Zaandijk N	6.18.1.	champ (influence de la (S) circulation)		24	2 échantillons/sem prélevés à diffé- rents moments	du 5.71 au 3.72
Delft TNO	6.4.1.	poste éloigné d'une auto- (S) route à forte circulation		2	continuellement	du 7.71 au 3.72
<u>Royaume-Uni</u>						
London BMC	7.1.1.	cour intérieure (R)		1, 11 et 24	1 échantillon/jour du lundi au vendredi et continuellement	du 4.71 au 3.72
London F St	7.1.3.	route à forte circulation (T)		11	1 échantillon/jour du lundi au vendredi	du 4.71 au 3.72
London Cl Rd	7.1.2.	rue commerçante étroite (T)		11	1 échantillon/jour du lundi au vendredi	du 2.72 au 3.72

Eu égard à la grande variété des lieux où étaient implantées les stations d'échantillonnage du plomb atmosphérique, dont les données sont présentées dans ce rapport, la classe des quartiers résidentiels comprend également les stations de prélèvement d'échantillons éloignées des rues à circulation directe mais situées dans des zones urbaines.

Toutes les stations situées dans des rues à circulation directe et non isolées de celles-ci par un écran ont été classées dans la catégorie des zones à forte circulation. Pour le présent rapport, dans les cas de stations situées dans des zones à forte circulation où l'on a prélevé des échantillons d'air à différents niveaux au-dessus du sol, seules les données correspondant au niveau le plus bas ont été prises en considération, les échantillons prélevés devant être représentatifs de l'air respiré par les piétons.

Dans ce premier rapport, les zones spéciales comprennent les stations éloignées des zones urbaines, des zones sous l'influence de la circulation des autoroutes et des zones industrielles.

Les stations isolées, selon la définition donnée par l'O.M.M., n'ont pas été indiquées à part dans le présent rapport mais on pourrait les ranger dans une catégorie particulière dans les rapports à venir.

Au total, 22 stations ont été installées dans des quartiers résidentiels, 12 dans des rues à forte circulation et 9 dans des zones spéciales.

Pour chacune des stations, tous les détails disponibles ont été repris de façon systématique dans les fiches de référence.

Techniques d'analyse

Chacun des différents laboratoires ayant contribué à l'obtention de données pour l'établissement du présent rapport a utilisé ses propres techniques de préparation et d'analyse des échantillons. La préparation de l'échantillon - minéralisation en particulier - dépend dans une grande mesure de la nature du filtre (fibre de verre, membranes cellulosiques). Les techniques d'analyse utilisées sont en général l'absorption atomique et la colorimétrie à la dithizone.

Chaque fois que ces informations sont disponibles, on donne, dans les fiches de référence, un exposé sommaire de la technique de préparation et d'analyse des échantillons.

Résultats des mesures

Les résultats couvrant la période du 1er avril 1971 au 31 mars 1972 obtenus par les stations reprises dans le tableau 1 sont indiqués, par mois, aux

Annexes 1 à 12 pour les quartiers résidentiels

Annexes 13 à 24 pour les zones à forte circulation

Annexes 25 à 36 pour les zones spéciales.

Vu le grand nombre des données recueillies, il s'est avéré nécessaire de présenter les résultats sous la forme d'un résumé : ainsi, pour chacune des stations de prélèvement d'échantillons, on a calculé la moyenne arithmétique de toutes les valeurs mesurées pour chaque mois.

Dans tous les cas, la signification exacte de la moyenne établie peut être déduite des chiffres repris en annexe indiquant la durée et la fréquence des prélèvements. La fréquence indiquée se rapporte au nombre d'échantillons qu'il était prévu de prélever, durant la période considérée. Le nombre des échantillons effectivement prélevés figure dans la quatrième colonne des annexes.

Chaque fois qu'elle était connue, on a donné la distribution en pourcentiles des valeurs obtenues pour certaines séries de concentrations. Pour les quartiers résidentiels, les séries prises en considération sont les suivantes : 0 à moins de $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$; 0 à $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 0 à $3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Pour les zones à forte circulation, ces séries sont les suivantes : 0 à $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 0 à $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 0 à $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Pour les zones spéciales, on a repris les mêmes séries que celles utilisées pour les quartiers résidentiels.

Afin de faciliter la comparaison, on a classé les données indiquées en annexe par ordre décroissant de la durée d'échantillonnage.

Observations et conclusions

D'une manière générale, le nombre des stations de prélèvement et les résultats obtenus pour les zones à forte circulation sont insuffisants, mais on remarquera qu'à partir de novembre 1971, après la réunion tenue par le groupe de travail à Luxembourg, on a entrepris des mesures de ce type dans plusieurs villes.

En ce qui concerne les quartiers résidentiels, on dispose d'un nombre de mesures assez important, en particulier à partir de septembre 1971, mais la distribution des données sur l'ensemble de la Communauté, n'est pas uniforme du fait que les données obtenues proviennent pour la plupart des Pays-Bas. Les mesures effectuées aux stations situées dans des quartiers résidentiels durant la période d'un an considérée, mesures dont le nombre s'élève à près de 6 000, nous permettent de proposer les observations suivantes :

80 % de ces mesures ont été effectuées avec une durée de prélèvement de 24 heures.

Dans les petites villes et les villes de dimensions moyennes la valeur moyenne de toutes les données mensuelles est inférieure à $1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, les moyennes journalières étant presque toujours inférieures à $2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. La moyenne annuelle est proche de $0,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

En ce qui concerne les stations rurales où l'on a effectué des mesures de 24 heures, les valeurs mensuelles trouvées sont nettement inférieures à $0,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, mais les valeurs journalières maximales excèdent parfois $1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

La valeur mensuelle moyenne des concentrations de plomb atmosphérique mesurée dans les quartiers résidentiels des zones métropolitaines excède souvent $1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, mais la moyenne annuelle est inférieure à $2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Les moyennes journalières peuvent dépasser $5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ et on a enregistré des valeurs de $8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

A Paris, où l'on a procédé à des mesures de 48 et de 72 heures, on a trouvé des valeurs mensuelles maximales atteignant $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Lorsque la durée des mesures effectuées dans des quartiers résidentiels était inférieure à 24 heures, par exemple lorsqu'on a procédé à des mesures au cours de la journée ou aux heures de pointe uniquement, on a trouvé, comme il fallait s'y attendre, des valeurs moyennes plus élevées. Les moyennes mensuelles correspondant à ces périodes atteignent parfois $3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Pour les déterminations d'une durée de 11 heures effectuées à Londres on a enregistré une valeur mensuelle moyenne de $2,3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, tandis que la valeur mensuelle moyenne des concentrations mesurées à Rome sur quatre heures de pointe est de $2,6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ et que pour l'une des mesures d'une heure effectuées à Londres on obtient une valeur de $3,8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Comme on l'a déjà indiqué plus haut, le nombre des mesures disponibles (environ 2 500) pour les zones à forte circulation est très inférieur à celui des mesures effectuées dans les quartiers résidentiels et, en outre, 80 % environ de ces résultats ont été obtenus au cours de la période s'étendant de novembre 1971 à mars 1972. En conséquence, il n'est pas possible de tirer des conclusions quant aux moyennes annuelles. On peut néanmoins faire les observations suivantes :

Dans tous les cas pour lesquels on disposait de valeurs correspondantes, les déterminations mensuelles moyennes étaient nettement plus élevées dans les zones à forte circulation que dans les quartiers résidentiels, ce à quoi il fallait s'attendre si on considère qu'une part importante du plomb atmosphérique présent dans les zones urbaines provient des véhicules automobiles. Pour les mesures de longue durée (48 et 72 heures) on a obtenu à Paris des moyennes mensuelles atteignant parfois $6,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, et des maxima journaliers de 10 à $11 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Pour les mesures d'une durée plus réduite, on trouve des valeurs considérablement plus élevées : à Londres, on a trouvé une moyenne mensuelle de $8,7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ pour un prélèvement de 11 heures, avec un maximum de 12,1; à Bruxelles, pour des déterminations de 4 heures effectuées aux heures de pointe, on a trouvé des moyennes mensuelles hivernales de $4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ environ, mais également des maxima atteignant parfois 14; à Paris, on a enregistré des valeurs

moyennes de $9,2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ correspondant à des mesures d'une heure et des mesures individuelles atteignant parfois 16.

La valeur des échantillons prélevés durant de courtes périodes dans les quartiers à forte circulation des villes de dimensions moyennes est relativement moins élevée; la valeur mensuelle moyenne des mesures de deux heures effectuées à Zaandam en hiver, aux heures de pointe, varie de 2 à $2,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, mais on a mesuré des valeurs atteignant parfois $8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Certaines des observations et des conclusions exposées ci-dessus figurent, sous forme synoptique, dans les tableaux 2 et 3. Les experts ont pensé qu'il y avait lieu d'inclure dans ce premier rapport le plus grand nombre possible de données; à l'avenir, il s'avèrera peut-être nécessaire de ne prendre en considération que les données obtenues au moyen de techniques harmonisées. En outre, les experts ont souligné la nécessité de prendre une décision commune, non seulement en ce qui concerne la situation des lieux de prélèvement d'échantillons dans les quartiers résidentiels et les zones à forte circulation, comme il a été décidé le 15 octobre 1971 à Luxembourg *, mais aussi en ce qui concerne le nombre optimum de stations et la distribution de celles-ci dans ces zones.

* Dans les zones à forte circulation, les stations de prélèvement d'échantillons d'air doivent être installées sur le trottoir, à une hauteur d' 1,5 m du sol et la durée du prélèvement doit être de 4 h aux heures de pointe. Dans les quartiers résidentiels, la durée du prélèvement devrait être de 24 h et la station devrait se trouver à une hauteur de 15 m du sol au plus.

TABLEAU 2 - CONCENTRATIONS DE PLOMB ATMOSPHERIQUE ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ENREGISTREES DANS DES QUARTIERS RESIDENTIELS, POUR LESQUELS ON DISPOSE DE MESURES CONTINUES POUR UNE PERIODE D'AU MOINS SIX MOIS

Lieu de prélèvement	Fiche de réf. n°	Avril 71	Mai 71	Juin 71	Juil. 71	Août 71	Sept. 71	Oct. 71	Nov. 71	Déc. 71	Janv. 72	Fév. 72	Mars 72
Bruxelles IHE	1.1.2.				0,49	0,48	0,85	0,79	0,70	0,73	0,83	0,89	0,91
Paris J.L.	3.3.2.				0,9	0,4	1,2	2,0	1,6	1,3	1,0	1,0	1,2
Amsterdam C	6.1.1.			0,47	0,46	0,63	0,79	0,80	0,84	0,22			1,07
Amsterdam W	6.1.3.			0,32	0,30	0,26	0,74	0,63	0,58	0,53	0,82	0,73	1,18
Beverwijk A	6.2.1.						0,5	0,7		0,4	0,60	0,60	0,74
Haarlem CN	6.5.1.			0,28	0,35	0,32	0,93	0,62	0,81	0,59	0,88	0,82	0,82
Hoofddorp C	6.8.1.						0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,65	0,57	0,64
Krommenie P	6.10.1.						0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,81	0,84	0,86
Maassluis 26	6.11.1.	0,47	0,56	0,35	0,45	0,35	0,72	0,68	0,47	0,54	0,59	0,65	0,76
Rotterdam C 2	6.13.2.	0,44	0,47	0,39	0,38	0,45	0,71	0,67	0,63	0,63	0,74	0,62	0,77
Rotterdam C 18	6.13.3.	0,44		0,43	0,56	0,52	0,86	0,73	0,60	0,64	0,80	0,88	0,84
Rotterdam N 7	6.13.4.		0,83	0,56	1,05	1,19		1,46	0,76	0,72	0,77	0,89	0,85
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1.	0,45	0,55	0,38	0,42	0,36	0,60	0,63	0,51	0,55	0,60	0,76	0,67
Wormerveer H	6.16.1.						0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,60	0,54	0,44
London BMC	7.1.1.				0,6	0,8	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,2	0,9	0,8	1,1

TABLEAU 3 - PRESENTATION SYNOPTIQUE DES OBSERVATIONS ET CONCLUSIONS GENERALES
CONCERNANT LA PERIODE DU 1/4/1971 au 31/3/1972

SITUATION		MESURES CONTINUES	MESURES EFFECTUEES AUX HEURES DE POINTE
NON-URBAINE		moyennes mensuelles < 0,5 /ug/m ³ maxima journaliers < 1 /ug/m ³	—
VILLES DE DIMENSIONS REDUITES	Quartiers résidentiels	moyennes mensuelles < 1 /ug/m ³ maxima journaliers < 2 /ug/m ³	—
	zones à forte circulation	—	moyennes mensuelles < 3 /ug/m ³ mesures individuel- < 8 /ug/m ³
ZONES METROPO- LITAINES	Quartiers résidentiels	moyennes mensuelles < 2 /ug/m ³ moyennes journalières 8 /ug/m ³ maximales —	mesures individuelles < 4 /ug/m ³
	zones à forte circulation	moyennes mensuelles 6,5 /ug/m ³ maximales valeurs journalières 10 /ug/m ³ maximales —	moyennes mensuelles < 10 /ug/m ³ mesures maximales 20 /ug/m ³

COMMISSIONE DELLE COMUNITA' EUROPEE

CONCENTRAZIONI DEL PIOMBO ATMOSFERICO NELLA COMUNITA' EUROPEA
RELAZIONE ANNUALE PER IL PERIODO APRILE 1971 - MARZO 1972

Direzione Generale Affari Sociali

Direzione Protezione Sanitaria

Direzione Generale Affari
Industriali, Tecnologici e Scientifici

Direzione Circolazione delle Merci

Lussemburgo,
Settembre, 1972

Prefazione

Nella presente relazione è riportata una prima serie di misurazioni del piombo atmosferico, atte a fornire un indice dei livelli di esso in oltre 40 località della Comunità Europea e del Regno Unito.

La centralizzazione e l'analisi dei risultati sono state effettuate dalla Prof.ssa Susana CERQUIGLINI-MONTERIOLO dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità di Roma e dalla Direzione Protezione Sanitaria della Commissione delle Comunità Europee. Essi sono stati poi discussi, rettificati e approvati in un'apposita riunione di esperti tenutasi a Lussemburgo nei giorni 21 e 22 settembre 1972.

Il presente documento rappresenta il punto di arrivo delle varie azioni intraprese dalla Commissione negli ultimi 18 mesi, nel quadro generale del programma inteso a ridurre la contaminazione atmosferica ad opera dei veicoli a motore, in relazione ai problemi cui dà luogo dal punto di vista dell'igiene la presenza di piombo nei gas di scarico di detti veicoli.

La relazione è il primo documento di "riferimento" per l'informazione degli Stati membri concernente i livelli dell'inquinamento dell'aria nella Comunità.

Esso è stato utilizzato per la preparazione, ad opera degli uffici competenti della Commissione, del progetto di direttiva per la limitazione delle emanazioni di piombo dai veicoli a motore. Una direttiva così intesa è stata anche richiesta dal Parlamento Europeo in una deliberazione approvata nel mese di luglio 1972.

Desideriamo esprimere qui la nostra gratitudine ai laboratori che hanno prestato la loro collaborazione, agli esperti che hanno partecipato alle riunioni ed alla Prof.ssa Susana CERQUIGLINI-MONTERIOLO per i loro contributi, che hanno reso possibile la compilazione della relazione.

P. RECHT

P. SCHLOESSER

Introduzione

Nella riunione da esso tenuta nei giorni 27 e 28 marzo 1972 a Lussemburgo, il Comitato "Aspetti Sanitari" della Commissione delle Comunità europee ha affermato la necessità di disporre di una conoscenza di carattere generale dell'entità della contaminazione da piombo atmosferico nelle principali città della Comunità.

In precedenza - più precisamente in una riunione tenutasi nei giorni 14 e 15 ottobre 1971 a Lussemburgo - un gruppo di lavoro emanante dal Comitato aveva posto le basi di un programma per l'armonizzazione dei metodi di raccolta e di analisi dei campioni per la determinazione del piombo presente nell'atmosfera in forma di particelle. Detto programma è ora in corso di attuazione e occorrerà ancora attendere vari mesi prima che se ne conoscano i risultati.

Data peraltro la necessità di disporre al più presto di una prima informazione di carattere generale sul tenore di piombo atmosferico esistente in un certo numero di città della Comunità, conformemente all'enunciazione del Comitato "Aspetti Sanitari", un gruppo di lavoro apposito, costituito da esperti dei laboratori che effettuano detto tipo di misurazioni, si è riunito a Bruxelles il 28 aprile 1972.

Gli esperti, dopo aver esaminato i dati disponibili per il periodo da marzo 1971 in poi, presentati alla riunione, hanno deciso di inserirli in una relazione informativa comune, nella quale saranno necessariamente indicati tutti i dettagli operativi.

La relazione è stata completata e approvata in una seconda riunione del gruppo di lavoro specifico, tenutasi a Lussemburgo nei giorni 21 e 22 settembre 1972.

Sono oggetto della relazione i dati della concentrazione di piombo atmosferico relativi alle seguenti città e comunità :
Belgio: Bruxelles. Francia: Parigi, Mantes, Le Vésinet.
Germania: Francoforte sul Meno.
Italia: Roma, Milano. Paesi Bassi: Rotterdam, Vlaardingen, Maassluis, Zaandam, Haarlem, Heemstede, Velsen, Beverwijk, Castricum, Hoofddorp, Koog a/d Zaan, Krommenie, Wormerveer, Amsterdam, Heemskerk, Zaandijk, Delft. Regno Unito: Londra.

Stazioni di prelievo dei campioni

Nella tabella 1 sono indicate le caratteristiche principali di ⁴³ stazioni di prelievo dei campioni operanti nella Comunità europea e nel Regno Unito, i cui dati sono riportati nella presente relazione con riferimento ad un ciclo di un anno, dal 1° aprile 1971 al 31 marzo 1972.

Le stazioni considerate non rappresentano tutti i punti in cui si sono effettuati prelievi per la determinazione del piombo atmosferico nell'ambito della Comunità europea. Si è tenuto conto soltanto delle stazioni note agli esperti e i cui dati si prestavano ad essere ricondotti al tipo di presentazione adottato per la relazione. In particolare non hanno potuto essere presi in considerazione i dati, pur di grande interesse, ottenuti dalle stazioni mobili.

Per gli scopi della relazione i punti di prelievo sono stati classificati in tre categorie: (1) aree residenziali, (2) aree di traffico, (3) aree speciali.

Le prime due categorie corrispondono ai tipi di località nelle quali il gruppo di lavoro di Lussemburgo (ottobre 1971) aveva raccomandato l'effettuazione delle misurazioni (si veda la nota in calce alla pagina 60).

TABELLA 1 - CARATTERISTICHE PRINCIPALI DELLE STAZIONI DI PRELIEVO DI CAMPIONI PER
LA DETERMINAZIONE DEL PIOMBO ATMOSFERICO NELLA COMUNITA' EUROPEA

Località di prelievo	Scheda di riferimento n°	Tipo di località R = area residenziale T = area di traffico S = area speciale	Durata della raccolta (in ore)	Frequenza della raccolta	Periodo di riferimento dei dati
<u>Belgio</u>					
Bruxelles IHE	1.1.2.	giardino interno (R)	24	prelievi continui (5 giorni/settimana)	7.71 - 3.72
Bruxelles BJ	1.1.1.	arteria di traffico in transito (T)	4	prelievi continui (5 giorni per settimana)	1.71 - 3.72
<u>Francia</u>					
Parigi ICPP	3.3.3.	strada di traffico secondario (T)	48 e 72	3 campioni per settimana	7.71 - 3.72
Parigi Ch. El.	3.3.1.	grande strada a volume di traffico elevato (T)	48 e 72	3 campioni per settimana	7.71 - 3.72
Parigi Pl.V.B.	3.3.4.	incrocio di 5 strade a volume di traffico molto elevato (T)	1, 48 e 72	7 campioni per settimana	7.71 - 3.72
Parigi JL	3.3.2.	parco (R)	48 e 72	3 campioni per settimana	7.71 - 3.72
Mantes r.G.	3.2.1.	strada di traffico in transito (T)	24	1 campione al giorno	5.71
Mantes PB	3.2.2.	piazza aperta al traffico (T)	24	1 campione al giorno	5.71
Le Vésinet CRPA	3.1.1.	parco lontano dal traffico (S)	8, 24, 48, 72	variabile	
<u>Germania</u>					
Francoforte sul Meno IM	2.1.1.	giardino interno (R)	8	1 campione al giorno dal lunedì al venerdì	4.71 - 3.72

TABELLA 1 (continuazione)

Località di prelievo	Scheda di riferimento n°	Tipo di località R = area residenziale T = area di traffico S = area speciale	Durata della raccolta (in ore)	Frequenza della raccolta	Periodo di riferimento dei dati
<u>Italia</u>					
Roma ISS	4.2.2.	strada di traffico in transito (T)	4	3-4 campioni per settimana	11.71 - 3.72
Roma UC	4.2.3.	strada stretta a volume di traffico elevato (T)	4	2-4 campioni per settimana	11.71 - 3.72
Roma CII	4.2.1.	parco (R)	4	2-4 campioni per settimana	11.71 - 3.72
Milano LII	4.1.1.	giardino (R)	48	prelievi continui	3.72
<u>Paesi Bassi</u>					
Rotterdam C2	6.13.2.	traffico secondario (R)	24	prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Rotterdam CA	6.13.1.	traffico secondario (R)	24	prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Rotterdam N7	6.13.4.	strada di traffico locale (R)	24	prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Rotterdam C18	6.13.3.	lontano dalla strada (R)	24	prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Rotterdam Z21	6.13.5.	zona residenziale in prossimità di un'autostrada (S)	24	prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1.	strada secondaria (R)	24	prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Maassluis Z6	6.11.1.	parco (R)	24	prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Radarpost B	6.12.1.	campagna (S)	24	prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Zaandam BB	6.17.1.	strada di traffico molto intenso (T)	2	prelievi continui	11.71 - 3.72
Haarlem WP	6. 5.2.	zona industriale (S)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Heemstede PS	6. 7.1.	lontano dalla strada (R)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Velsen RH	6.14.1.	su strada secondaria (R)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Beverwijk W PC	6. 2.2.	su una piazza aperta al traffico (T)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Beverwijk A	6. 2.1.	lontano dalla strada (R)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Castricum PH	6. 3.1.	parco (S)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Hoofddorp B	6. 8.1.	all'interno di un cortile (R)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Koog a/d Zaan G H	6. 9.1.	a 15 m. da un'autostrada (S)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Krommenie P	6.10.1.	lontano dalla strada (R)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72
Wormerveer H	6.16.1.	lontano dalla strada (R)	24	prelievi continui	9.71 - 3.72

TABELLA 1 (continuazione)

Località di prelevio	Scheda di riferimento n°	Tipo di località R = area residenziale T = area di traffico S = area speciale	Durata della raccolta (in ore)	Frequenza della raccolta	Periodo di riferimento dei dati
Amsterdam N	6. 1.2.	zona industriale (S)	24	2 campioni per settimana secondo criteri diversi	5.71 - 3.72
Amsterdam C	6. 1.1.	su un tetto lungo un canale (R)	24	2 campioni per settimana secondo criteri diversi	5.71 - 3.72
Amsterdam W	6. 1.3.	giardino (R)	24	2 campioni per settimana secondo criteri diversi	5.71 - 3.72
Haarlem C-N	6. 5.1.	giardino (R)	24	2 campioni per settimana secondo criteri diversi	5.71 - 3.72
Heemskerk Bg	6. 6.1.	spazio aperto (S)	24	2 campioni per settimana secondo criteri diversi	5.71 - 3.72
Zaandijk N	6.18.1.	campagna (influenzata dal traffico) (S)	24	2 campioni per settimana secondo criteri diversi	5.71 - 3.72
Delft TNO	6. 4.1.	stanza in prossimità di un autostrada con traffico molto intenso (S)	2	prelievi continui	7.71 - 3.72
<u>Regno Unito</u>					
Londra BMC	7. 1.1.	cortile interno (R)	1,11 e 24	1 campione al giorno dal lunedì al venerdì e prelievi continui	4.71 - 3.72
Londra F St	7. 1.3.	strada di traffico molto intenso (T)	11	1 campione al giorno dal lunedì al venerdì	4.71 - 3.72
Londra Cl Rd	7. 1.2.	via commerciale stretta (T)	11	1 campione al giorno dal lunedì al venerdì	2.72 - 3.72

Data la grande varietà dei luoghi di raccolta dei campioni considerati nella relazione, nella categoria delle zone residenziali si sono inclusi i punti di raccolta lontani dalle arterie di traffico, ma comunque situati in aree urbane.

Sono stati classificati nella categoria delle zone di traffico tutti i punti situati su arterie di passaggio e non isolati rispetto ad esse. Per gli scopi della relazione, nel caso delle stazioni situate in aree di traffico che prelevano campioni a differenti altezze dal suolo, si sono considerati soltanto i dati relativi all'altezza minore, dovendo il campione analizzato rappresentare l'aria inspirata da un pedone.

In questa prima relazione le zone speciali comprendono le stazioni lontane dalle aree urbane, le zone esposte all'influsso del traffico autostradale e le zone industriali.

Le stazioni di fondo, nel senso definito dalla WMO, non sono state considerate a parte, ma ciò potrà eventualmente essere fatto nelle relazioni che seguiranno.

Complessivamente si sono considerate 22 stazioni situate in zone residenziali, 12 stazioni su strade di traffico e 9 stazioni di zone speciali.

Nella misura in cui sono disponibili, tutti gli elementi atti a caratterizzare i punti di prelievo dei campioni sono sistematicamente riportati per ciascuna stazione sulle schede di riferimento.

Tecniche di analisi

Ognuno dei vari laboratori che hanno fornito i dati per la presente relazione si è servito di una propria tecnica di preparazione e di analisi dei campioni. La preparazione del campione, e in particolare la mineralizzazione di esso sono in larga misura determinate dalla natura del filtro (di fibra di vetro, a membrane di cellulosa). Le tecniche di analisi applicate sono in generale quella dell'assorbi-

mento atomico e quella della colorimetria con ditizione.

Ogni volta che l'informazione è disponibile, un'indicazione sommaria delle tecniche di preparazione e di analisi dei campioni è riportata per ciascun laboratorio sulle schede di riferimento.

Risultati delle misurazioni

I risultati concernenti il periodo dal 1° aprile 1971 al 31 marzo 1972, per le stazioni di cui alla tabella 1, sono riportati secondo i mesi :

negli allegati 1 - 12 per le aree residenziali

negli allegati 13 - 24 per le aree di traffico

negli allegati 25 - 36 per le aree speciali

Dato il gran numero di rilevazioni singole, si è reso necessario presentare i risultati in forma di riepilogo, e si sono perciò calcolate per ciascuna stazione le medie aritmetiche di tutti i valori riportati per ciascun mese.

In ciascun caso l'esatto significato del valore medio così calcolato può essere dedotto dai dati del tempo e della frequenza di raccolta, riportati negli allegati. La frequenza di raccolta indicata si riferisce al numero di campioni di cui secondo i programmi si doveva effettuare il prelievo nel periodo considerato. Il numero dei campioni effettivamente prelevati è a sua volta indicato nella quarta colonna di ciascun allegato.

Ogni volta che ciò è stato possibile, si è indicata la distribuzione percentuale dei valori in determinate gamme di concentrazione. Per le zone residenziali queste ultime sono rispettivamente da 0 a meno di 1, da 0 a meno di 2 e da 0 a meno di 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Per le zone di traffico esse vanno da 0 a meno di 1, da 0 a meno di 5 e da 0 a meno di 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Per le aree speciali si sono applicate le medesime gamme che per le aree residenziali. Per facilitare le comparazioni, si sono disposti i dati secondo l'ordine decrescente del tempo di prelievo.

Osservazioni e conclusioni

In generale il numero dei punti di prelievo e dei risultati disponibili per le aree di traffico è troppo limitato, ma in proposito si può osservare che in molte città le misurazioni del tipo in questione si sono iniziate soltanto da novembre 1971 in poi, in seguito alla riunione tenuta in ottobre a Lussemburgo dal gruppo di lavoro.

Per le zone residenziali un numero non piccolo di misurazioni è disponibile specialmente dal settembre 1971 in poi, ma esse non sono distribuite in modo uniforme nella Comunità, giacché la massa più consistente di dati proviene dai Paesi Bassi. Le quasi 6.000 misurazioni effettuate nel corso di un anno ai punti di prelievo delle zone residenziali consentono con le opportune riserve le seguenti osservazioni :

le misurazioni sono state effettuate per l'80% con periodi di prelievo di 24 ore.

Nelle città piccole e medie la media di tutti i valori mensili è minore di $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ e le medie giornaliere sono quasi costantemente al di sotto di $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. La media annua è prossima a $0,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Le località corrispondenti a stazioni di prelievo in campagna, nelle quali si sono effettuate misurazioni per cicli di 24 ore, danno valori medi mensili largamente inferiori a $0,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, peraltro con massimi giornalieri a volte maggiori di $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Le concentrazioni medie mensili del piombo atmosferico nelle zone residenziali delle aree metropolitane sono spesso superiori a $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, ma la media annua è al di sotto di $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Le medie giornaliere possono arrivare a oltre $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ e si sono registrati anche valori di $8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

A Parigi, dove le misurazioni sono state effettuate per periodi di 48 e di 72 ore, si sono raggiunti valori mensili massimi di 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Quando le misurazioni nelle zone residenziali avvenivano nel corso di periodi di meno di 24 ore, ad esempio soltanto nelle ore diurne o nelle ore di punta, i valori medi risultavano naturalmente più elevati. Le medie mensili relative a periodi così circoscritti possono arrivare a 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

In determinazioni su 11 ore effettuate a Londra si è misurato un valore medio mensile di 2,3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, e rispettivamente misurazioni effettuate a Roma nelle 4 ore di maggior traffico hanno dato una media mensile di 2,6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, e una misurazione di un'ora a Londra una media di 3,8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Come si è già accennato, il numero delle misurazioni (circa 2500) disponibili per le aree di traffico è notevolmente inferiore a quello relativo alle zone residenziali ed inoltre i risultati si riferiscono in misura dell'80 % circa al solo periodo da novembre 1971 a marzo 1972. Da essi non si possono perciò trarre conclusioni sulle medie annue. Ciò nonostante è possibile formulare le osservazioni seguenti :

In tutti i casi nei quali erano disponibili i valori corrispondenti, le determinazioni medie mensili sono risultate più elevate in misura significativa nelle aree di traffico che nelle aree di residenza e ciò appare naturale, ove si consideri che una quota notevole del piombo atmosferico delle aree urbane proviene dal traffico automobilistico.

Con i prelievi effettuati nel corso di periodi prolungati (48 e 72 ore) si sono ottenute - per Parigi - medie mensili fino a 6,5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, con punte massime giornaliere di 10 - 11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Tempi di raccolta più brevi danno luogo a valori nettamente più elevati: una media mensile di 8,7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ a Londra per un periodo di raccolta di 11 ore, con un massimo di 12,1; a Bruxelles determinazioni relative alle 4 ore di maggior traffico danno medie mensili per il periodo invernale intorno a 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, con punte massime fino a 14; a Parigi si sono rilevati valori medi per prelievi di un'ora fino a 9,2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, con misurazioni singole che arrivano fino a 16.

Il prelievo di campioni per periodi brevi nelle aree di traffico di città di dimensioni medie dà luogo a valori relativamente più bassi; dalla media delle due ore di maggior traffico in periodo invernale a Zaandam sono risultati valori mensili dell'ordine di 2-2,5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, con misurazioni singole fino a 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Alcune delle osservazioni e conclusioni di cui sopra sono riportate in forma sinottica nelle tabelle 2 e 3. Agli esperti è parso opportuno che questa prima relazione contenesse il maggior numero possibile dei dati ricevuti, mentre in futuro potrà essere necessario considerare soltanto i dati ottenuti con tecniche armonizzate. Gli esperti hanno inoltre sottolineato la necessità di una decisione comune non soltanto in merito all'ubicazione dei punti di prelievo nelle aree residenziali e in quelle di traffico, come si era deciso alla riunione del 15 ottobre 1971 a Lussemburgo, bensì anche in ordine al numero ottimale delle stazioni e alla loro distribuzione in dette zone.

* Nelle aree di traffico le stazioni di prelievo dei campioni atmosferico vanno disposte sul marciapiede a metri 1,5 dal livello del suolo e il prelievo va effettuato per una durata di 4 ore durante il periodo di maggior traffico. Per le zone residenziali la durata del prelievo è fissata in 24 ore, con l'apparecchio di raccolta disposto a non più di 15 metri dal suolo.

TABELLA 2 - CONCENTRAZIONI DEL PIOMBO ATMOSFERICO ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) IN PUNTI
DI AREE RESIDENZIALI PER I QUALI SI DISPONE DI MISURA-
ZIONI CONTINUE PER UNA DURATA DI ALMENO SEI MESI

Località di prelievo	Scheda di riferimento	Apr. 71	Magg. 71	Giugno 71	Luglio 71	Agosto 71	Sett. 71	Ott. 71	Nov. 71	Dic. 71	Gen. 72	Febb. 72	Marzo 72
Bruxelles IHE	1.1.2				0.49	0.48	0.85	0.79	0.70	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.91
Parigi J.L.	3.3.2				0.9	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
Amsterdam C	6.1.1			0.47	0.46	0.63	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.22			1.07
Amsterdam W	6.1.3			0.32	0.30	0.26	0.74	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.82	0.73	1.18
Beverwijk A	6.2.1						0.5	0.7		0.4	0.60	0.60	0.74
Haarlem CN	6.5.1			0.28	0.35	0.32	0.93	0.62	0.81	0.59	0.88	0.82	0.82
Hoofddorp C	6.8.1						0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.65	0.57	0.64
Krommenie P	6.10.1						0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.81	0.84	0.86
Maassluis 26	6.11.1	0.47	0.56	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.72	0.68	0.47	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.76
Rotterdam C 2	6.13.2	0.44	0.47	0.39	0.38	0.45	0.71	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.74	0.62	0.77
Rotterdam C 18	6.13.3	0.44		0.43	0.56	0.52	0.86	0.73	0.60	0.64	0.80	0.88	0.84
Rotterdam N 7	6.13.4		0.83	0.56	1.05	1.19		1.46	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.89	0.85
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1	0.45	0.55	0.38	0.42	0.36	0.60	0.63	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.76	0.67
Wormerveer H	6.16.1						0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.60	0.54	0.44
Londra BMC	7.1.1				0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1

TABELLA 3 - PROSPETTO SINOTTICO DELLE OSSERVAZIONI E CONCLUSIONI GENERALI
RELATIVE AL PERIODO DAL 1.4.1971 AL 31.3.1972

U B I C A Z I O N E		MISURAZIONI CONTINUE	MISURAZIONE NELLE ORE DI TRAFFICO
NON URBANA		medie mensili $< 0,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ massimi giornalieri $< 1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	-----
CITTA' MINORI	Aree residenziali	medie mensili $< 1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ massimi giornalieri $< 2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	-----
	Aree de traffico	-----	medie mensili $< 3 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ misurazioni singole $< 8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
AREE METRO-POLITANE	residenziali	medie mensili $< 2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ medie giornaliere $8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	misurazioni singole $< 4 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	di traffico	medie mensili fino a $6,5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ valori giornalieri fino a $10 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	medie mensili $< 10 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ misurazioni singole fino a $20 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

COMMISSIE VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

CONCENTRATIES VAN LOOD IN DE LUCHT IN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAP

JAARVERSLAG: APRIL 1971 - MAART 1972

Directoraat-Generaal Sociale Zaken

Directoraat Bescherming van de Gezondheid

Directoraat-Generaal Industrie,
Technologie en Wetenschap

Directoraat Goederenverkeer

Luxemburg,
september 1972

Voorwoord

Dit verslag bevat een eerste reeks metingen van lood in de buitenlucht, aan de hand waarvan men zich een oordeel kan vormen over het loodgehalte in de lucht op meer dan 40 plaatsen in de Europese Gemeenschap en het Verenigd Koninkrijk.

De resultaten zijn verzameld en geanalyseerd door Prof. Susana Cerquiglioni-Monteriolo van het Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Rome) en door het Directoraat Bescherming van de Gezondheid van de Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen. Zij werden besproken, gecorrigeerd en goedgekeurd op een bijeenkomst van deskundigen te Luxemburg op 21 en 22 september 1972.

Dit document is een resultaat van de verschillende acties die de Commissie de afgelopen 18 maanden heeft ondernomen binnen het algemene kader van het programma ter vermindering van de luchtverontreiniging door automobielen, waarbij aandacht wordt besteed aan de vraagstukken die de aanwezigheid van lood in de uitlaatgassen van motorrijtuigen voor de milieuhygiëne doet rijzen.

Dit verslag is het eerste naslagwerk ter informatie van de Lid-Staten over het peil van de luchtverontreiniging in de Gemeenschap.

De diensten van de Commissie hebben het gebruikt voor het opstellen van een ontwerp-richtlijn ter beperking van lood-emissies uit motorvoertuigen. Een dergelijke richtlijn werd ook verlangd in een in juli 1972 door het Europese Parlement aangenomen resolutie.

Wij betuigen onze dank aan de laboratoria welke medewerking hebben verleend, de deskundigen die aan de bijeenkomsten hebben deelgenomen en Prof. Susana Cerquiglioni-Monteriolo voor hun bijdragen die dit verslag mogelijk hebben gemaakt.

P. Recht

P. Schloesser

Inleiding

Het Comité voor Gezondheidsaspecten van de Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen gaf op zijn bijeenkomst van 27 en 28 april 1972 te Luxemburg de wens te kennen te beschikken over een globaal overzicht van de mate van de luchtverontreiniging als gevolg van lood in de verschillende steden van de Gemeenschap.

Eerder had een werkgroep van de Commissie (op een bijeenkomst op 14 en 15 oktober 1971 te Luxemburg) de basis gelegd voor een onderling vergelijkingsprogramma met het oog op de harmonisatie van de bemonsteringstechnieken en analysemethoden ter bepaling van het in de vorm van deeltjes in de lucht voorkomende lood. Dit programma is thans in uitvoering, doch de uitkomsten zullen pas over enkele maanden beschikbaar zijn.

Omdat er behoefte bestond aan een eerste algemene verkenning naar het huidige niveau van het atmosferische loodgehalte in een aantal steden van de Gemeenschap, waarop ook het Comité voor Gezondheidsaspecten reeds had aangedrongen, werd op 28 april 1972 in Brussel een bijeenkomst belegd van een werkgroep ad hoc van deskundigen van laboratoria die metingen op dit terrein uitvoeren.

Nadat deze deskundigen de op de bijeenkomst voorgelegde, vanaf maart 1971 beschikbare gegevens hadden bestudeerd, besloten zij de gegevens te verwerken in een gemeenschappelijk informatief verslag, waarin uiteraard alle bijzonderheden betreffende de uitvoering van de metingen zouden zijn opgenomen.

Dit verslag werd gereedgemaakt en goedgekeurd op een tweede bijeenkomst van de werkgroep ad hoc van deskundigen, gehouden te Luxemburg op 21 en 22 september 1972.

In dit verslag zijn gegevens opgenomen betreffende de loodconcentraties in de lucht voor de volgende steden en gemeenten: België: Brussel; Frankrijk: Parijs, Mantes, le Vésinet; Duitsland: Frankfurt a/d Main; Italië: Rome, Milaan; Nederland: Rotterdam, Vlaardingen, Maassluis, Zaandam, Haarlem, Heemstede, Velsen, Beverwijk, Castricum, Hoofddorp, Koog a/d Zaan, Krommenie, Wormerveer, Amsterdam, Heemskerk, Zaandijk, Delft; Verenigd Koninkrijk: London.

Bemonsteringsstations

Tabel 1 geeft een overzicht van de 43 bemonsteringsstations in de Europese Gemeenschap en het Verenigd Koninkrijk, waarvan de gegevens in dit verslag zijn opgenomen, over de periode van een jaar van 1 april 1971 - 31 maart 1972.

Deze bemonsteringsstations vertegenwoordigen niet alle posten waar luchtmonsters werden verzameld ter bepaling van de loodverontreiniging in de Europese Gemeenschap. Enkel de bemonsteringsplaatsen die de deskundigen bekend waren en waarvan de gegevens zich leenden voor de vorm en indeling die voor dit verslag werden gekozen, werden opgenomen. Met name konden de uitermate interessante gegevens die van mobiele stations afkomstig zijn, niet in aanmerking worden genomen.

Ten behoeve van dit verslag zijn de plaatsen waar monsters zijn genomen, in drie categorieën ingedeeld: 1) woongebieden, 2) verkeerszones, 3) speciale zones.

De eerste twee categorieën van deze indeling komen overeen met de typen plaatsen waar volgens het advies van de werkgroep, uitgebracht in Luxemburg in oktober 1971, metingen zouden moeten worden verricht (zie voetnoot op blz. 74).

TABEL 1 - ALGEMEEN OVERZICHT VAN DE BEMONSTERINGSSTATIONS VOOR LOOD IN DE LUCHT
IN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAP

Plaats van monsterneming	Kaart met gegevens n°	Type plaats W = woongebied V = verkeerszone S = speciale zone	Bemonsteringsduur (uren)	Bemonsteringsfrequentie	Bestreken periode
<u>België</u>					
Brussel IHE	1.1.2.	afgesloten tuin (W)	24	continu (5 dagen per week)	van 07.71 tot 03.72
Brussel BJ	1.1.1.	straat met doorgaand verkeer (V)	4	continu (5 dagen per week)	van 01.71 tot 03.72
<u>Frankrijk</u>					
Parijs LCPP	3.3.3.	straat met secundair verkeer (V)	48 en 72	3 monsters per week	van 07.71 tot 03.72
Parijs Ch. El.	3.3.1.	avenue met druk verkeer (V)	48 en 72	3 monsters per week	van 07.71 tot 03.72
Parijs Pl.V.B.	3.3.4.	kruising van 5 straten met druk verkeer (V)	1, 48 en 72	7 monsters per week	van 07.71 tot 03.72
Parijs JL	3.3.2.	park (W)	48 en 72	3 monsters per week	van 07.71 tot 03.72
Mantes r.G.	3.2.1.	straat met doorgaand verkeer (V)	24	1 monster per dag	05.71
Mantes PB	3.2.2.	plein met verkeer (V)	24	1 monster per dag	05.71
Le Vésinet CRPA	3.1.1.	park op afstand van verkeer(S)	8, 24, 48 en 72	wisselend	
<u>Duitsland</u>					
Frankfurt a/d Main IM	2.1.1.	afgesloten tuin (W)	8	1 monster per dag van maandag tot vrijdag	van 04.71 tot 03.72
<u>Italië</u>					
Rome ISS	4.2.2.	straat met doorgaand verkeer (V)	4	3 tot 4 monsters per week	van 11.71 tot 03.72
Rome UC	4.2.3.	nauwe straat met druk verkeer (V)	4	2-4 monsters per week	van 11.71 tot 03.72

TABEL 1 (vervolg)

Plaats van monsterneming	Kaart met gegevens n°	Type plaats W = woongebied V = verkeerszone S = speciale zone	Bemonsterings- duur (uren)	Bemonsterings- frequentie	Bestreken periode
Rome CII	4.2.1.	park (W)	4	2-4 monsters per week	van 11.71 tot 03.72
Milaan LII	4.1.1.	tuin (W)	48	continu	03.72
<u>Nederland</u>					
Rotterdam C2	6.13.2.	secundair verkeer (W)	24	continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Rotterdam CA	6.13.1.	secundair verkeer (W)	24	continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Rotterdam N7	6.13.4.	straat met plaatselijk verkeer (W)	24	continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Rotterdam C18	6.13.3.	van straat verwijderd (W)	24	continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Rotterdam Z21	6.13.5.	woongebied dichtbij autoweg (S)	24	continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1.	secundaire straat (W)	24	continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Maassluis 26	6.11.1.	park (W)	24	continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Radarpost B	6.12.1.	platteland (S)	24	continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Zaandam BB	6.17.1.	straat met druk verkeer (V)	2	continu	van 11.71 tot 03.72
Haarlem WP	6. 5.2.	industriegebied (S)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Heemstede PS	6. 7.1.	van straat verwijderd (W)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Velsen RH	6.14.1.	op secundaire straat (W)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Beverwijk W PC	6. 2.2.	op plein met verkeer (V)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Beverwijk A	6. 2.1.	van straat verwijderd (W)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Castricum PH	6. 3.1.	park (S)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Hoofddorp	6. 8.1.	binnenplaats (W)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Koog a/d Zaan					
G H	6. 9.1.	15 m vanaf autoweg (S)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Krommenie P	6.10.1.	van straat verwijderd (W)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Wormerveer H	6.16.1.	van straat verwijderd (W)	24	continu	van 09.71 tot 03.72
Amsterdam N	6. 1.2.	industriegebied (S)	24	2 monsters per week met wisselend patroon	van 05.71 tot 03.72
Amsterdam C	6. 1.1.	op dak langs kanaal (W)	24	2 monsters per week met wisselend patroon	van 05.71 tot 03.72
Amsterdam W	6. 1.3.	tuin (W)	24	2 monsters per week met wisselend patroon	van 05.71 tot 03.72
Haarlem C-N	6. 5.1.	tuin (W)	24	2 monsters per week met wisselend patroon	van 05.71 tot 03.72

TABEL 1 - (vervolg)

Plaats van monsterneming	Kaart met gegevens n ^o	Type plaats W = woongebied V = verkeerszone S = speciale zone	Bemonsterings- duur (uren)	Bemonsterings- frequentie	Bestreken periode
Heemskerk Bg	6.6.1.	open ruimte (S)	24	2 monsters per week met wisselend patroon	van 05.71 tot 03.72
Zaandijk N	6.18.1.	veld (invloed van verkeer) (S)	24	2 monsters per week met wisselend patroon	van 05.71 tot 03.72
Delft TNO	6.4.1.	kamer langs autoweg met druk verkeer (S)	2	continu	van 07.71 tot 03.72
<u>Verenigd Koninkrijk</u>					
Londen BMC	7.1.1.	binnenplaats (W)	1, 11 en 24	1 monster per dag van maandag tot vrijdag en continu	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Londen F St	7.1.3.	straat met druk verkeer (V)	11	1 monster per dag van maandag tot vrijdag	van 04.71 tot 03.72
Londen Cl Rd	7.1.2.	nauwe winkelstraat (V)	11	1 monster per dag van maandag tot vrijdag	van 02.72 tot 03.72

Rekening houdend met de grote verscheidenheid van de plaatsen waar monsters van lood in de lucht werden verzameld en waarvan de gegevens in dit verslag zijn verwerkt, zijn onder de woongebieden ook monsternemingsposten ingedeeld die op bepaalde afstand van verkeersroutes, doch wel in stadsgebieden zijn gelegen.

Alle posten langs straten met doorgaand verkeer die niet van de verkeersstroom zijn afgeschermd, werden geclassificeerd als plaatsen gelegen in verkeerszones. Ten behoeve van dit verslag zijn van bemonsteringsstations in verkeerszones waar luchtmonsters op verschillende hoogten zijn genomen, slechts de gegevens verwerkt betreffende de het dichtst boven de grond getrokken monsters, omdat de monsters representatief dienen te zijn voor de door een voetganger ingeademde lucht.

In dit eerste verslag zijn onder de speciale zones de stations gerangschikt, die op bepaalde afstand van stadsgebieden, van door autoverkeer beïnvloede gebieden en van industriegebieden zijn gelegen.

Bemonsteringsstations voor de meting van het nul-effect, zoals gedefinieerd door de WHO, werden niet afzonderlijk in dit verslag vermeld, doch in de toekomst zal dit wellicht wel worden gedaan.

Het totaal aantal bemonsteringsposten was als volgt verdeeld: 22 stations in woongebieden, 12 stations in straten met verkeer, 9 stations in speciale zones.

Alle bijzonderheden betreffende de bemonsteringsstations zijn - voor zover beschikbaar - voor elk station systematisch opgenomen in het beschrijvend kaartstelsel.

Analysemethoden

De verschillende laboratoria die gegevens voor dit verslag hebben geleverd, hebben elk hun eigen methoden voor de monsterbereiding en de analyse toegepast. De monsterbereiding - met name via mineralisatie - hangt in belangrijke mate af van het soort filter (glaswol, cellulose-membranen) dat daarbij wordt gebruikt.

Voor de analyses werden over het algemeen de atoomabsorptiemethode en colorimetrie met dithizon toegepast.

Een beknopte beschrijving van de in elk laboratorium toegepaste methoden voor de monsterbereiding en de analyses is ook opgenomen in het beschrijvend kaartsysteem, wanneer daarover informatie beschikbaar was.

Meetresultaten

De uitkomsten over de periode 1 april 1971 - 31 maart 1972 voor de in tabel 1 vermelde stations zijn volgens maandelijkse perioden opgenomen in:

- bijlagen 1 tot 12 voor de woongebieden;
- bijlagen 13 tot 24 voor de verkeerszones;
- bijlagen 25 tot 36 voor de speciale zones.

Wegens het grote aantal voorhanden afzonderlijke gegevens, was het noodzakelijk de uitkomsten in samengevatte vorm weer te geven: zo werden voor elk bemonsteringsstation rekenkundige gemiddelden van alle, voor elke maand opgetekende waarden berekend.

De exacte betekenis van de berekende gemiddelde waarden kan steeds worden afgeleid uit de in de bijlagen vermelde gegevens betreffende duur en frequentie van de monsterneming. De opgegeven bemonsteringsfrequentie komt overeen met het aantal monsters dat volgens programma in de vermelde periode diende te worden genomen. Het werkelijke aantal monsters dat genomen is, is in de vierde kolom van de bijlagen aangegeven.

Voor zover beschikbaar, is de procentuele verdeling van de waarden in bepaalde concentratiebereiken gegeven. Voor woongebieden zijn de concentratiebereiken: 0 tot 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 0 tot 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ en 0 tot 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Voor verkeerszones: 0 tot 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 0 tot 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ en 0 tot 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Voor de speciale zones werden dezelfde concentratiebereiken als voor de woongebieden aangehouden.

Voor een gemakkelijke vergelijkbaarheid zijn de gegevens in de bijlagen volgens afnemende bemonsteringsduur gegroepeerd.

Opmerkingen en conclusies

Over het algemeen is het aantal bemonsteringsplaatsen te gering en zijn er voor verkeerszones onvoldoende uitkomsten beschikbaar; na de vergadering in oktober 1971 van de werkgroep, werd echter door een aantal steden vanaf november 1971 met de uitvoering van dit soort metingen begonnen.

Voor woongebieden zijn er, vooral vanaf september 1971, een vrij groot aantal metingen beschikbaar, doch deze metingen zijn niet zeer gelijkmatig over de Gemeenschap gespreid, aangezien de gegevens grotendeels uit Nederland afkomstig zijn. Op grond van de bijna 6000 metingen die tijdens het verslagjaar op de bemonsteringsplaatsen in woongebieden werden verricht, kunnen de volgende voorlopige opmerkingen worden gemaakt:

80% van deze metingen werden verricht met bemonsteringstijden van 24 uur.

In kleine en middelgrote steden ligt de gemiddelde waarde van alle maandgegevens beneden $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, en blijven de daggemiddelden bijna altijd onder $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Het jaargemiddelde ligt dicht bij $0,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

De plaatsen, corresponderende met plattelandstations, waar 24-uurs-metingen werden verricht, geven gemiddelde maandelijkse waarden te zien die ruim onder $0,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ liggen, hoewel ook maximum dagwaarden van meer dan $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ werden geregistreerd.

De gemiddelde maandelijkse concentraties van lood in lucht in woongebieden van wereldsteden bedragen vaak meer dan $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, doch het jaarlijkse gemiddelde blijft beneden $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. De daggemiddelden kunnen meer dan $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ bedragen, terwijl zelfs waarden van $8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ zijn opgetekend.

In Parijs, waar metingen gedurende perioden van 48 en 72 uur werden verricht, werden maximum-maandwaarden van $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ bereikt.

Wanneer de metingen in woongebieden gedurende perioden van minder dan 24 uur werden verricht, bijvoorbeeld uitsluitend overdag of tijdens piekuren, lagen de gemiddelde waarden, zoals te verwachten viel, hoger. De maandgemiddelden konden dan oplopen tot $3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In Londen leverden 11-uurs-metingen gemiddelde maandelijkse waarden op van $2,3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, terwijl 4-uurs-metingen tijdens spitsuurverkeer in Rome maandgemiddelden van $2,6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, en 1-uurs-metingen in Londen een maandgemiddelde van $3,8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ opleverden.

Zoals reeds werd opgemerkt, zijn voor verkeerszones veel minder metingen (circa 2500) beschikbaar dan voor woongebieden, terwijl 80% van de resultaten dezer metingen bovendien in de periode november 1971 - maart 1972 werden verkregen. Er kunnen dan ook geen conclusies ten aanzien van de jaargemiddelden worden getrokken. Niettemin kunnen de volgende opmerkingen worden gemaakt:

In alle gevallen waarin corresponderende waarden beschikbaar waren, lagen de vastgestelde maandgemiddelden in verkeerszones duidelijk hoger dan in woongebieden, hetgeen niet verwonderlijk is wanneer men bedenkt dat het lood in de lucht boven stedelijke agglomeraties voor een groot deel afkomstig is uit de uitlaatgassen van motorvoertuigen.

Wanneer de monsterneming zich over langere perioden uitstreckte (48 en 72 uren), werden in Parijs maandgemiddelden van niet minder dan $6,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ geregistreerd, met maximale waarden van 10 tot $11 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ per dag.

Monsternemingen gedurende kortere perioden geven aanzienlijk hogere waarden te zien: zo werd in Londen op basis van een bemonsteringstijd van 11 uur een maandgemiddelde van $8,7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, met een maximum van $12,1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ genoteerd; in Brussel, waar 4-uurs-metingen gedurende de spitsuren werden verricht, komt men in de winter op gemiddelden van omstreeks $4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, met maximale waarden van niet minder dan $14 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$; in Parijs werden op basis van 1-uurs-metingen gemiddelde waarden geregistreerd van wel $9,2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, terwijl afzonderlijke metingen zelfs $16 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ opleverden.

Relatief lagere waarden worden gevonden wanneer in verkeerszones van middelgrote steden monsters gedurende korte perioden worden genomen; in Zaandam werden in de winter gedurende perioden van twee uur monsters genomen tijdens het spitsuurverkeer, die maandelijkse waarden opleverden van gemiddeld 2 tot 2,5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, waaronder evenwel afzonderlijke metingen zijn begrepen tot 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Enkele van de bovengenoemde opmerkingen en conclusies zijn in beknopte vorm in de tabellen 2 en 3 verwerkt. De deskundigen meenden dat dit eerste verslag een zo groot mogelijk aantal van de binnengekomen gegevens diende te bevatten; in de toekomst zal het wellicht noodzakelijk zijn uitsluitend die gegevens in aanmerking te nemen die door middel van geharmoniseerde methoden zijn verkregen. Voorts hebben de deskundigen erop aangedrongen dat niet alleen een gezamenlijk besluit wordt genomen ten aanzien van de plaats van de monsternemingsposten in de woongebieden en verkeerszones, zoals op 15 oktober 1971 te Luxemburg werd afgesproken⁺, maar ook ten aanzien van het optimale aantal stations en de verdeling dezer stations in deze zones en gebieden.

+ De stations voor het nemen van luchtmonsters in verkeerszones dienen te zijn opgesteld op het trottoir op 1,5 m boven bodemniveau, terwijl de duur van de monsterneming vier uur gedurende het spitsuurverkeer dient te bedragen. In woongebieden dient de monsterneming zich over 24 uur uit te strekken, en dient het station op een hoogte van maximal 15 m boven bodemniveau te zijn opgesteld.

TABEL 2 - CONCENTRATIES VAN LOOD IN LUCHT ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) OP PLAATSEN IN WOONGEBIEDEN
WAAR CONTINUE METINGEN GEDURENDE TEN MINSTE ZES MAANDEN ZIJN VERRICHT

Plaats van de monsterneming	Kaart met gegevens N°	April 71	Mei 71	Juni 71	Juli 71	Aug. 71	Sept. 71	Okt. 71	Nov. 71	Dec. 71	Jan. 72	Feb. 72	Maart 72
Brussel IHE	1.1.2				0.49	0.48	0.85	0.79	0.70	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.91
Parijs J.L.	3.3.2				0.9	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
Amsterdam C	6.1.1			0.47	0.46	0.63	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.22			1.07
Amsterdam W	6.1.3			0.32	0.30	0.26	0.74	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.82	0.73	1.18
Beverwijk A	6.2.1						0.5	0.7		0.4	0.60	0.60	0.74
Haarlem CN	6.5.1			0.28	0.35	0.32	0.93	0.62	0.81	0.59	0.88	0.82	0.82
Hoofddorp C	6.8.1						0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.65	0.57	0.64
Krommenie P	6.10.1						0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.81	0.84	0.86
Maassluis 26	6.11.1	0.47	0.56	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.72	0.68	0.47	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.76
Rotterdam C 2	6.13.2	0.44	0.47	0.39	0.38	0.45	0.71	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.74	0.62	0.77
Rotterdam C 18	6.13.3	0.44		0.43	0.56	0.52	0.86	0.73	0.60	0.64	0.80	0.88	0.84
Rotterdam N 7	6.13.4		0.83	0.56	1.05	1.19		1.46	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.89	0.85
Vlaardingen 15	6.15.1	0.45	0.55	0.38	0.42	0.36	0.60	0.63	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.76	0.67
Wormerveer H	6.16.1						0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.60	0.54	0.44
Londen BMC	7.1.1				0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1

TABEL 3 - BEKNOPT WEERGAVE VAN DE ALGEMENE OPMERKINGEN EN CONCLUSIES BETREFFENDE
DE PERIODE 1.4.1971 - 31.3.1972

PLAATS		CONTINUE METINGEN	METINGEN TIJDENS VERKEERSUREN
NIET-STEDELIJKE GEBIEDEN		maandgemiddelden $< 0.5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ dagelijkse maxima $< 1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	---
KLEINE STEDEN	Woongebieden	maandgemiddelden $< 1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ dagelijkse maxima $< 2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	---
	Verkeerszones	---	maandgemiddelden $< 3 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ afzonderlijke metingen $< 8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
GROTE STEDEN	Woongebieden	maandgemiddelden $< 2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ dagelijkse maxima tot $8 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	afzonderlijke metingen $< 4 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	Verkeerszones	maandgemiddelden tot $6.5 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ dagwaarden tot $10 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	maandgemiddelden $< 10 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ afzonderlijke metingen tot $20 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

REFERENCE CARD N° : 1-1-1

SITE NAME: Bruxelles B.J.
SAMPLING SITE: Bruxelles, Boulevard Jacques (Belgium)
TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in street with intense traffic
RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidémiologie
rue Juliette Wytsman 14, Bruxelles 1050

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Dr. G. Verduyn

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Traffic Area. Sampler located at 1.80 m above the
street level and 3 m from edge of road. The mean
number of passing vehicles is about 3000/hour
with a mean velocity of 50 km/hour.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter
Rate of sampling: 17 l/min.
Sampling time: 4 hours
Frequency of sampling: 6 samples/day for 5 days/week
Meteorological data: yes
Determination of other pollutants:

ANALYTICAL METHOD: atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: mineralisation by treatment with nitric acid
diluted 1:10; determination by flame atomic
absorption spectrometry

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 1 month

REFERENCE CARD N° : 1-1-2

SITE NAME: Bruxelles I.H.E.

SAMPLING SITE: Bruxelles - Institut d'Hygiène,
rue Juliette Wytsman 16 (Belgium)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidemiologie
rue Juliette Wytsman 14, Bruxelles 1050

Responsible for
sampling & anal.:

Dr. G. Verduyn

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE:

Sampler located in internal garden, 1.50 m above
ground level and 70 m away from the street.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter

Rate of sampling: 17 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: 5 samples/week

Meteorological data: yes

Determination of
other pollutants:

ANALYTICAL METHOD: atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: mineralisation by treatment with HNO_3 (1:10);
determination by flame atomic absorption spectrometry

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 1 month

REFERENCE CARD N° : 2-1-1

SITE NAME: Frankfurt a. Main

SAMPLING SITE: Frankfurt a. Main - Institut für Meteorologie,
Feldbergstrasse 47 (Germany)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Pilotstation am Institut für Meteorologie und
Geophysik - Johann Wolfgang Goethe University
Feldbergstrasse 47, 6 Frankfurt a.M. - 1

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Dr. D. Jost

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located on the Institute terrace,
facing internal garden, 11 m above ground level
and 26 m away from the street. (Traffic 700 vehi-
cles/h with a maximum mean velocity of 35 km/h)

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection mate-
rial: Schleicher and Schüll glassfibre filter

Rate of sampling: $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{min.}$ (High volume sampler)

Sampling time: 8 hours (eventually 2 or 4 hours)

Frequency of sam-
pling: One 8 hours sample/day, from Monday to Friday

Meteorological
data: yes

Determination of
other pollutants: CO , NO_x , SO_2 , particulates, CO_2 , hydrocarbons.

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Flame atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Sample heated at 250°C for 1 hour and then treated
with 50 ml 40% nitric acid heating to 95°C in a
waterbath for 45 min.; last treatment is repeated once, separating the
extracts each time, and washing the filter with 20% nitric acid at the end
of the treatment. Extracts are concentrated to 5-10 ml, washed with 20%
nitric acid and solution separated by centrifugation.
Final determination by a.a.s.

AVAILABILITY OF 2 - 3 days after sampling.

RESULTS:

REFERENCE CARD N° : 3-1-1

SITE NAME: Le Vésinet CRPA

SAMPLING SITE: Le Vésinet - Centre de Recherches sur la
Pollution Atmosphérique (France)

TYPE OF SITE: special zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Centre de Recherches sur la Pollution Atmosphérique,
Le Vésinet - France

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Dr. J. Godin

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located on laboratory roof (6 m above
ground) in large park removed from through
traffic.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter (0,45 μ)

Rate of sampling: 1,4 l/min.

Sampling time: 8, 24, 48 and 72 h

Frequency of sampling: variable

Meteorological data: yes

Determination of other pollutants:

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry (graphite oven)
Mineralisation with conc. nitric acid with some
drops of perchloric acid added. Residue taken
up with 1% nitric acid.

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS:

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 3-2-1

SITE NAME: Mantes r.G.

SAMPLING SITE: Mantes, rue Gambetta (France)

TYPE OF SITE: traffic area (fixed station)

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Centre de Recherches sur la Pollution Atmosphérique,
44, Chemin de Ronde - 78 Le Vésinet

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Dr. J. Godin

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Traffic area. Sampler located 3 m above street
level, 1,5 m from edge of road. Houses on both
sides of the street.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection mate-
rial: cellulosic membrane filter

Rate of sampling: 1,4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sam-
pling: 1 sample/day

Meteorological
data: yes

Determination of
other pollutants:

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry (graphite oven)

Procedure: Mineralisation with conc. nitric acid with some
drops of perchloric acid added. Residue taken with
1% nitric acid and determination by a.a.s. using
graphite oven technique.

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 1 month after sampling.

REFERENCE CARD N° : 3-2-2

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Mantes P.B.
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Mantes, place Briand (France)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	traffic area (fixed station)
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Centre de Recherches sur la Pollution Atmosphérique, 44, Chemin de Ronde - 78 Le Vésinet
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Dr. J. Godin
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Traffic area. Sampler located near the crossing of 5 streets, 4 m above street level and 2 m from the edge of road.
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection material:	cellulosic membrane filter (0,45 μ)
Rate of sampling:	1,4 l/min.
Sampling time:	24 hours
Frequency of sam- pling:	1 sample/day
Meteorological data:	yes
Determination of other pollutants:	
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Atomic absorption spectrometry (graphite oven)
Procedure:	Mineralisation with conc. nitric acid with some drops of perchloric acid added. Residue taken with 1% nitric acid and determination by a.a.s. using graphite oven technique.
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	1 month after sampling.

REFERENCE CARD N° : 3-3-1

SITE NAME: Paris Ch. El.

SAMPLING SITE: Paris, Champs Elysées (France)

TYPE OF SITE: traffic area (fixed station)

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Laboratoire Central de la Préfecture de Police
39 bis, rue de Dantzig
Paris 15e

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Pr. L. Truffert

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: very wide avenue with heavy traffic; sampler located
1.5 m above ground level, at the edge of the road.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter (0.45 μ)

Rate of sampling: 10 l/min.

Sampling time: 48 and 72 hours

Frequency of sampling: 3 samples/week (from Monday to Wednesday, from
Wednesday to Friday and from Friday to Monday,
changing filters at 8 a.m.)

Meteorological
data: yes

Determination of
other pollutants: Particulate matter, carbon monoxide

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Colorimetry by dithizone

Procedure: Calcination at low temperature (360°) under a flow
of oxygen; extraction of lead and determination by
colorimetry using dithizone.

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 8 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N° : 3-3-2

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Paris J-L
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Jardins du Luxembourg, Paris (France)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	Residential zone, fixed station
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Laboratoire Central de la Préfecture de Police 39 bis, rue de Dantzig, Paris 15e
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Pr. L. Truffert
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located in a park, 50 m away from the street, at 5.5 m above ground level
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection material:	cellulosic membrane filter (0.45 μ)
Rate of sampling:	10 l/min.
Sampling time:	48 and 72 hours
Frequency of sampling:	3 samples/week (from Monday to Wednesday, from Wednesday to Friday and from Friday to Monday, changing filters at 8 a.m.)
Meteorological data:	yes
Determination of other pollutants:	Particulate matter, carbon monoxide
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	
Procedure:	Colorimetry by dithizone
	Dry ashing at low temperature (360°C) under oxygen flow; lead extracted from the ashes is determined by colorimetry with dithizone.
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	8 days after sampling.

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 3-3-3

SITE NAME: Paris LCPP

SAMPLING SITE: Paris, Laboratoire Central Préfecture de Police
39 bis, rue de Dantzig (France)

TYPE OF SITE: traffic area (fixed station)

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Laboratoire Central de la Préfecture de Police
39 bis, rue de Dantzig, Paris 15e

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: pr Truffert

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Low traffic area; sampler located 3 m above street
level and 3 m from edge of road.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter (pore diameter 0.45 μ)

Rate of sampling: 10 l/min.

Sampling time: 48 and 72 hours

Frequency of sampling: 3 samples/week (from Monday to Wednesday, from
Wednesday to Friday and from Friday to Monday,
changing filters at 8 a.m.)

Meteorological
data: yes

Determination of
other pollutants: particulates, carbon monoxide

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Dithizone colorimetry

Procedure: Mineralisation by calcination at low temperature
(360°C) under oxygen flow. Determination on the
extract of ashes by colorimetry using dithizone as
reagent.

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 8 days after sampling.

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 3-3-4

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Paris Pl.V.B.
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Paris, Place Victor Basch (France)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	traffic area (fixed station)
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Laboratoire Central de la Préfecture de Police 39 bis, rue de Dantzig Paris 15e
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Pr. L. Truffert
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Area with very heavy traffic; sampler located 1.5 m above ground level at centre of a five street crossing
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection mate- rial:	cellulosic membrane filter (0.45 μ)
Rate of sampling:	10 l/min.
Sampling time:	1 hour, 48 hours, 72 hours
Frequency of sam- pling:	4 one hour samples each Wednesday 2 samples of 48 hours/week and 1 of 72 hours/week
Meteorological data:	yes
Determination of other pollutants:	particulates, carbon monoxide
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Colorimetry by dithizone
Procedure:	Calcination at low temperature (360°C) under flow of oxygen; extraction of lead from the ashes and colorimetric determination by dithizone.
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	8 days after sampling.

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 4-1-1

SITE NAME: Milano L.I.I.

SAMPLING SITE: Milano, Laboratorio Igiene Industriale
via S. Barnaba 8 (Italy)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Laboratorio di Igiene Industriale dell'Istituto
di Medicina del Lavoro dell'Università di Milano
via S. Barnaba 8
Milano

Responsible for Prof. N. Zurlo
sampling & anal.:

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: residential zone, sampler located in a garden,
5 m above ground level and 50 m away from a street
with low traffic

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter

Rate of sampling: 3.5 l/min.

Sampling time: 48 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological data: yes

Determination of other pollutants: sulphur dioxide

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Both atomic absorption or dithizone colorimetry

Procedure: Mineralisation with nitric acid; determination
by atomic absorption spectrometry or by dithizone
colorimetry.

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 5 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N° : 4-2-1

SITE NAME: Roma C.I.I.

SAMPLING SITE: Roma, Centro Igiene Industriale, park of the
Università Cattolica (Italy)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Centro di Igiene Industriale dell'Istituto di
Medicina del Lavoro
Università Cattolica
via della Pineta Sacchetti 644, Roma

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Pr. G. Cecchetti

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located in a park, 4 m above ground level
and 100 m away from the nearest street

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter (0.45 μ)

Rate of sampling: 15 l/min.

Sampling time: 4 hours (from 11.00 to 15.00)

Frequency of sampling: 2 - 4 samples/week

Meteorological
data: yes

Determination of
other pollutants: no

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter treated with hot 1:1 nitric acid (reflux)
for 10 min; determination by flame atomic absorption
spectrometry (wavelength of analysis 2833 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 5 days after sampling.

REFERENCE CARD N° : 4-2-2

SITE NAME: Roma I.S.S.

SAMPLING SITE: Roma, Istituto Superiore di Sanità,
viale Regina Elena (Italy)

TYPE OF SITE: traffi area (fixed station)

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Istituto Superiore di Sanità
viale Regina Elena 299, Roma

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Pr. S. Cerquiglini Monteriolo

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Wide street with heavy traffic, high buildings on
one side and university campus on the other.
Sampler located 1.5 m above street level and 12 m
from centre of road

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter 0.45 μ

Rate of sampling: 15 l/min.

Sampling time: 4 hours (peak traffic hours)

Frequency of sampling: 3 - 4 samples/week

Meteorological data: yes

Determination of other pollutants: Particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, total sulphur
oxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, ozone,
hydrocarbons.

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Mineralisation by treatment with conc. nitric acid
for 30 min. on heating plate. Determination by
atomic absorption spectrometry, lamp Intensitron
35 mA.

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 7 days after sampling.

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 4-2-3

SITE NAME: Roma U-C

SAMPLING SITE: Roma, Università Cattolica, via della Pineta Sacchetti 644 (Italy)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in traffic area

RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY: Centro di Igiene Industriale dell'Istituto di Medicina del Lavoro.
Università Cattolica,
via della Pineta Sacchetti 644, Roma

Responsible for sampling & anal.: Pr. G. Cecchetti

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE: Narrow street with heavy traffic; no high buildings on one side and university campus on the other. Sampler located at 1.5 m above ground level and 5 m from centre of road.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: cellulosic membrane filter (0.45 μ)

Rate of sampling: 15 l/min.

Sampling time: 4 hours (from 11 to 15)

Frequency of sampling: 2 - 4 samples/week

Meteorological data: yes

Determination of other pollutants: no

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter treated with hot 1:1 nitric acid (reflux) for 10 min; determination by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (wavelength of analysis 2833 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS: 5 days after sampling.

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-1-1

SITE NAME: Amsterdam C.

SAMPLING SITE: Amsterdam Central (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Gemeentelijke Geneeskundige en Gezondheidsdienst
Nieuwe Achtergracht 100
Amsterdam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs H. Heida

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 25 m above ground on the roof of
the laboratory along a canal and about 100 m from
street with heavy traffic

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre Gelman Filter

Rate of sampling: maximum rate 800 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours (from 0 to 12 p.m.)

Frequency of sampling: on the average twice weekly but with changing
pattern

Meteorological data: yes (wind)

Determination of other pollutants: SO₂ with two methods (pararosaniline and hydrogen
peroxide)

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 1 week

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-1-2

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Amsterdam N.
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Amsterdam North (Netherlands)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	special zone (industrial)
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Gemeentelijke Geneeskundige en Gezondheidsdienst Nieuwe Achtergracht 100 Amsterdam
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Drs H. Heida
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located 1 m above ground, about 10 m from heavy traffic 2 lane road, shielded by trees and shrubs
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection material:	Glassfibre Gelman filter
Rate of sampling:	1300 l/min.
Sampling time:	24 hours (from 0 to 12 p.m.)
Frequency of sampling:	on the average twice weekly but with changing pattern
Meteorological data:	yes (wind)
Determination of other pollutants:	SO ₂ (continuous) 24 h method (withour prefilter)
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Flame atomic absorption
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	1 week

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-1-3

SITE NAME: Amsterdam W.
SAMPLING SITE: Amsterdam West (Netherlands)
TYPE OF SITE: special zone (background)
RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Gemeentelijke Geneeskundige en Gezondheidsdienst
Nieuwe Achtergracht 100
Amsterdam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs H. Heida

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 1 m above ground in experimental
school garden at least 200 m from traffic.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre Gelman filter
Rate of sampling: 1300 l/min.
Sampling time: 24 hours (from 0 to 12 p.m.)
Frequency of sampling: on the average twice weekly but with changing
pattern
Meteorological
data:
Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂, NO₂, standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 1 week

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-2-1

SITE NAME: Beverwijk A.
SAMPLING SITE: Beverwijk Alkmaarseweg (Netherlands)
TYPE OF SITE: residential zone
RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu
voor de Zaanstreek
Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.:

Drs Klick

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE:

Sampler located 25 m away from heavy traffic
street in a somewhat protected position -
2 m above ground

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection mate-
rial:

Whatman no. 1 paper tape

Rate of sampling:

1,4 l/min.

Sampling time:

24 hours

Frequency of sam-
pling:

continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants:

SO₂, standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead
determined by flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS:

3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-2-2

SITE NAME: Beverwijk W.Pl.
SAMPLING SITE: Beverwijk-Westerhourplein (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: traffic zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu
voor de Zaanstreek
Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs Klick

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located on square with heavy traffic,
4 - 5 m above ground

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Whatman no. 1 paper tape

Rate of sampling: 1,4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂, standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead
determined by flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-3-1

SITE NAME: Castricum P.H.
SAMPLING SITE: Castricum Province Hospital (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: special zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor
de Zaanstreek
Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs Klick

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located inside large park, 2 m above ground

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Whatman no. 1 paper tape

Rate of sampling: 1,4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂, standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead
determined by flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-4-1

SITE NAME: Delft TNO

SAMPLING SITE: Delft-TNO (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: special zone (motorway influence)

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Il - TNO
Ald. Buitenlucht
Postbus 214
Delft

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Dr. Guicherit

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 2 m above ground and 150 - 200 m
unobstructed from motorway Den Haag - Rotterdam

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection mate-
rial: Whatman cellulose filter tape No. 1

Rate of sampling: 8 l/min.

Sampling time: 2 hours

Frequency of sam-
pling: continuous

Meteorological
data: available

Determination of
other pollutants: standard smoke, SO₂, NO₂, NO, ozone, CnHm, CO

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Extraction by HNO₃ followed by flame atomic
absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 6 months

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-5-1

SITE NAME: Haarlem CN

SAMPLING SITE: Haarlem Central-North (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Gemeentelijke Geneeskundige en Gezondheidsdienst
Nieuwe Achtergracht 100
Amsterdam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs H. Heida

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 1 m above ground in garden at
least 50 m from street

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre Gelman filter

Rate of sampling: 1300 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: on the average twice weekly but with changing
pattern

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants: dust

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 1 week

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-5-2

SITE NAME: Haarlem WP

SAMPLING SITE: Haarlem Waarder Polder (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in industrial area

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor
de Zaanstreek
Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.:

Drs Klick

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE:

Away from the street in a building complex,
2 m above the ground

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Whatman No. 1 paper tape

Rate of sampling: 1,4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological
data: yes

Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂ and standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead
determined by flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS:

3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-6-1

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Heemskerk Bg.
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Heemskerk (Background) (Netherlands)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	special zone (background)
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Gemeentelijke Geneeskundige en Gezondheidsdienst Nieuwe Achtergracht 100 Amsterdam
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Drs H. Heida
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located 1 m above ground in open space at least 1 km from road
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection mate- rial:	Glassfibre Gelman filter
Rate of sampling:	1300 l/min.
Sampling time:	24 hours (from 0 to 12 p.m.)
Frequency of sam- pling:	on the average twice weekly but with changing pattern
Meteorological data:	
Determination of other pollutants:	dust
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Flame atomic absorption
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	1 week

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-7-1

SITE NAME: Heemstede PS

SAMPLING SITE: Heemstede Police Station (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor
de Zaanstreek
Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs Klick

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: 2 m above ground, 50 m from heavy traffic street

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Whatman No. 1 paper tape

Rate of sampling: 1.4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂ and smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead
determined by flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-8-1

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Hoofdorp G.
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Hoofdorp Gemeentewerken (Netherlands)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	residential zone
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor de zaanstreek Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Drs Klick
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located in the inside yard of a building complex
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection mate- rial:	Whatman No. 1 filter tape
Rate of sampling:	1.4 l/min.
Sampling time:	24 hours
Frequency of sam- pling:	continuous
Meteorological data:	
Determination of other pollutants:	SO ₂ , standard smoke
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead determined by flame atomic absorption
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-9-1

SITE NAME: Koog a/d Zaan G.H.
SAMPLING SITE: Koog a/d Zaan Gemeentehuis (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: special zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor
de Zaanstreek
Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs Klick

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located in attic of town hall about
10 m above ground and within only 10 - 15 m
from motorway at the same level.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Whatman No. 1 paper tape

Rate of sampling: 1.4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂, standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead
determined by flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-10-1

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Krommenie P.
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Krommenie Policestation (Netherlands)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	residential zone
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor de Zaanstreek Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Drs Klick
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located 2 m above ground and protected from through street traffic
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection mate- rial:	Whatman No. 1 paper tape
Rate of sampling:	1.4 l/min.
Sampling time:	24 hours
Frequency of sam- pling:	continuous
Meteorological data:	
Determination of other pollutants:	SO ₂ , standard smoke
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead determined by flame atomic absorption
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-11-1

SITE NAME: Maasluis 26

SAMPLING SITE: Maasluis, Merellaan (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY: Gemeentelijk Laboratorium voor Bodem, Water en Luchtverontreiniging - Keuringsdienst van Waren Baan 74, Rotterdam

Responsible for sampling & anal.: Drs J.E. Evendijk

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 2.5 m above ground in a park about 100 m from motorway

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre filter (Whatman GF/A)

Rate of sampling: 1.4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours (from 0 to 24 hours each day)

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological data:

Determination of other pollutants: SO₂ and standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter is extracted with diluted nitric acid; determination by atomic absorption spectrometry (wavelength of analysis 2170 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS: 14 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-12-1

SITE NAME: Radarpost B

SAMPLING SITE: Radarpost (first radarpost leading to Rotterdam harbour) (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in special zone - background station

RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY: Gemeentelijk Laboratorium voor Bodem, Water en Luchtverontreiniging - Keuringsdienst van Waren Baan 74, Rotterdam

Responsible for sampling & anal.: Drs J.E. Evendijk

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 20 m above ground level on peninsula near the coast with refining-works nearby (background station).

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre filter (Whatman GF/A)

Rate of sampling: 1500 m³/day (24 h)

Sampling time: 24 hours (from 10.00 to 10.00 next day)

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological data:

Determination of other pollutants: Particulate matter and Fe

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter is extracted with diluted nitric acid; determination by atomic absorption spectrometry (wavelength of analysis 2170 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS: 14 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-13-1

SITE NAME: Rotterdam CA
SAMPLING SITE: Rotterdam Central A, Baan 74 (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Gemeentelijk Laboratorium voor Bodem, Water en
Luchtverontreiniging - Keuringsdienst van Waren
Baan 74, Rotterdam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs J.E. Evendijk

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 20 m above ground level on street
with secondary traffic (mean speed of vehicles
around 40 km/h)

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre filter (GF/A)
Rate of sampling: 1500 m³/day (24 h) (High volume sampler)
Sampling time: 24 hours (from 10.00 to 10.00 next day)
Frequency of sampling: 21 - 31 samples/month
Meteorological data: yes
Determination of other pollutants: Particulate matter, SO₂, CO, NO_x, ozone, standard
smoke, hydrocarbons, Fe.

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter is extracted with diluted nitric acid;
determination by atomic absorption spectrometry
(wavelength of analysis 2170 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 14 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-13-2

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Rotterdam C2
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Rotterdam Central 2, Baan 74 (Netherlands)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	fixed station in residential zone
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Gemeentelijk Laboratorium voor Bodem, Water en Luchtverontreiniging - Keuringsdienst van Waren Baan 74, Rotterdam
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Drs J.E. Evendijk
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located 20 m above ground level on street with secondary traffic (mean speed of vehicles around 40 km/h)
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection material:	Glassfibre filter (Whatman GF/A)
Rate of sampling:	1.4 l/min.
Sampling time:	24 hours (sample taken from 0 to 24 hours each day)
Frequency of sampling:	31 samples/month
Meteorological data:	yes
Determination of other pollutants:	Particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, standard smoke, hydrocarbons, Fe.
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Atomic absorption spectrometry
Procedure:	Filter is extracted with diluted nitric acid; determination by atomic absorption spectrometry (wavelength of analysis 2170 Å)
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	14 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-13-3

SITE NAME: Rotterdam C-18

SAMPLING SITE: Rotterdam Central (18) Oranijneboomstraat
(Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Gemeentelijk Laboratorium voor Bodem, Water en
Luchtverontreiniging - Keuringsdienst van Waren
Baan 74, Rotterdam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs J.E. Evendijk

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 6 m above ground level on main
road but about 40 m away from traffic

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre filter (Whatman GF/A)

Rate of sampling: 1.4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂ and standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter is extracted with diluted nitric acid;
determination by atomic absorption spectrometry
(wavelength of analysis 2170 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 14 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-13-4

SITE NAME: Rotterdam N7

SAMPLING SITE: Rotterdam Noord 7, Karnelweg (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY: Gemeentelijk Laboratorium voor Bodem, Water en Luchtverontreiniging - Keuringsdienst van Waren Baan 74, Rotterdam

Responsible for sampling & anal.: Drs J.E. Evendijk

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE: On street with local traffic; sampler located 2 m above street level and about 3 m from the traffic

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre filter (Whatman GF/A)

Rate of sampling: 1.4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological data:

Determination of other pollutants: SO₂ and standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter is extracted with diluted nitric acid; determination by atomic absorption spectrometry (wavelength of analysis 2170 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS: 14 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-13-5

SITE NAME: Rotterdam Z-21

SAMPLING SITE: Rotterdam Zuid (21) (Netherlands)
Hollandsetuin (school)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential area
(residential zone under the influence of motorway)

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Gemeentelijk Laboratorium voor Bodem, Water en
Luchtverontreiniging - Keuringsdienst van Waren
Baan 74, Rotterdam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.:

Drs J.E. Evendijk

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE:

Sampler located 2 m above ground level facing
secondary street, but with 200 m of motorway

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre filter (Whatman GF/A)

Rate of sampling: 1.4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂ and standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter is extracted with diluted nitric acid;
determination by atomic absorption spectrometry
(wavelength of analysis 2170 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 14 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N° : 6-14-1

SITE NAME:

Velsen RH

SAMPLING SITE:

Velsen Raadhuis (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE:

residential zone

RESPONSIBLE

Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor
de zaanstreek

LABORATORY:

Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.:

Drs Klick

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE:

Sampler located on a secondary street above
100 m from heavy traffic, 4 m above ground

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection mate-
rial:

Whatman No 1 paper tape

Rate of sampling:

1.4 l/min.

Sampling time:

24 hours

Frequency of sam-
pling:

continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants:

SO₂, standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD:

Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead
determined by flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS:

3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-15-1

SITE NAME: Vlaardingen 15

SAMPLING SITE: Vlaardingen Gemeentehuis (Netherlands)

TYPE OF SITE: fixed station in residential zone

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Gemeentelijk Laboratorium voor Bodem, Water en
Luchtverontreiniging - Keuringsdienst van Waren
Baan 74, Rotterdam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs J.E. Evendijk

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located 15 m above ground level facing
a secondary street - 5 m from traffic

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre filter (Whatman GF/A)

Rate of sampling: 1.4 l/min.

Sampling time: 24 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological
data:

Determination of
other pollutants: SO₂, standard smoke and NO₂

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Atomic absorption spectrometry

Procedure: Filter is extracted with diluted nitric acid;
determination by atomic absorption spectrometry
(wavelength of analysis 2170 Å)

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 14 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-16-1

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Wormerveer H
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Wormerveer Hogeweg (Netherlands)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	residential zone
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor de Zaanstreek Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Drs Klick
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located 2 m above ground and set unprotected 25 m away from secondary street
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection material:	Whatman No 1 paper tape
Rate of sampling:	1.4 l/min.
Sampling time:	24 hours
Frequency of sampling:	continuous
Meteorological data:	
Determination of other pollutants:	SO ₂ , standard smoke
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead determined by flame atomic absorption
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	3 - 4 days

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-17-1

SITE NAME: Zaandam G.G
SAMPLING SITE: Zaandam, Gedamptegracht (Netherlands)
TYPE OF SITE: traffic area
RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Dienst voor de Hygiëne van het Milieu voor
de Zaanstreek
Frans Halsstraat 29, Kamer 130, Zaandam

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Drs Klick

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: On street with four lanes of heavy traffic,
30 m from crossing, 10 m from traffic lanes,
4 m above ground against a building

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Whatman No 1 paper tape

Rate of sampling: 66 l/min.

Sampling time: 2 hours

Frequency of sampling: continuous

Meteorological data: known

Determination of other pollutants: standard smoke

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Filter tape dissolved in nitric acid and lead
determined by flame atomic absorption

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 2 weeks

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 6-18-1

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	Zaandijk N.
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Zaandijk North (Netherlands)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	special zone (open space)
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Gemeentelijke Geneeskundige en Gezondheidsdienst Nieuwe Achtergracht 100 Amsterdam
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Drs Heida H.
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located 1 m above ground in field at least 100 m from road with canal in between
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection material:	Glassfibre Gelman filter
Rate of sampling:	1300 l/min.
Sampling time:	24 hours (from 0 to 12 p.m.)
Frequency of sampling:	on the average twice weekly, but with changing pattern
Meteorological data:	
Determination of other pollutants:	dust
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Flame atomic absorption
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	1 week

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 7-1-1

SITE NAME: London B.M.C.

SAMPLING SITE: London, Bart's Medical College (United Kingdom)

TYPE OF SITE: residential zone (fixed station)

RESPONSIBLE
LABORATORY: Medical Research Council Air Pollution Unit
St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College
Charterhouse Square, London EC 1M 6BO

Responsible for
sampling & anal.: Dr. B.T. Commins

CHARACTERISTICS
OF SAMPLING SITE: Sampler located in internal court of the
Bartholomew's Hospital on the roof of the
air pollution laboratories, at a height of
20 m over the ground level and 70 m horizon-
tally measured, from the street.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Collection material: Glassfibre filter

Rate of sampling: 2 l/min.

Sampling time: 11 hours (8 to 19, Monday to Friday) and 1 hour
(9 to 10, Monday to Friday): 24 hours (continuously)

Frequency of sam-
pling: 1 sample/day for each type of sampling

Meteorological
data: yes

Determination of
other pollutants: Particulates, carbon monoxide, nitric oxide and
coronene

ANALYTICAL METHOD: Dithizone colorimetry

Procedure: Mineralisation with hot 20% nitric acid and
spectrophotometric determination with dithizone
reagent.

AVAILABILITY OF
RESULTS: 5 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 7-1-2

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	London Cl.Rd
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	London, Clerkenwell Road (United Kingdom)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	traffic area (fixed station)
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Medical Research Council Air Pollution Unit St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6BO
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Dr. B.T. Commins
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Fairly narrow commercial street, about 50 m from a main cross roads; normally only one vehicle can travel in each direction. Sampler located 3 m above street level, at 5 m from centre of road
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection mate- rial:	Glassfibre filter
Rate of sampling:	2 l/min.
Sampling time:	11 hours
Frequency of sam- pling:	from 8 to 19 each day from Monday to Friday
Meteorological data:	yes
Determination of other pollutants:	Particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitric oxide and coronene
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Dithizone colorimetry
Procedure:	Mineralisation with hot 20% nitric acid and spectrophotometric determination with dithizone reagent.
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	5 days after sampling

REFERENCE CARD N^o : 7-1-3

<u>SITE NAME:</u>	London F.St.
<u>SAMPLING SITE:</u>	London, Fleet Street (United Kingdom)
<u>TYPE OF SITE:</u>	traffic area (fixed station)
<u>RESPONSIBLE LABORATORY:</u>	Medical Research Council Air Pollution Unit St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6BO
Responsible for sampling & anal.:	Dr. B.T. Commins
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLING SITE:</u>	Sampler located in centre of road, 1.5 m above street level. Narrow commercial street near a T junction; mean traffic intensity measured for July-August: 1800 vehicles/hour
<u>SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</u>	
Collection mate- rial:	Glassfibre filter
Rate of sampling:	10 - 15 l/min.
Sampling time:	11 hours
Frequency of sam- pling:	from 8 to 19 each day from Monday to Friday
Meteorological data:	yes
Determination of other pollutants:	Particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitric oxide and coronene
<u>ANALYTICAL METHOD:</u>	Dithizone colorimetry
Procedure:	Mineralisation with hot 20% nitric acid and spectrophotometric determination with dithizone reagent.
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS:</u>	5 days after sampling

ANNEXE N° 1

MONTH April

YEAR 1971

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	24	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,44	0,17-1,25	92	100	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	23	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,44	0,13-1,07	96	100	100
Rotterdam C A	6-13-1	20	21	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,55	0,13-1,47	95	100	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,45	0,21-1,19	97	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,47	0,11-1,27	97	100	100
Frankfurt (I.M.)	2-1-1	11	30	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	1,26		43	73	93
London (BMC)	7-1-1	20	19	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	0,9	0,4 - 2,4	74		
London (BMC)	7-1-1	20	19	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.					

ANNEXE N° 2

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH May

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,47	0,21-0,86	100	100	100
Rotterdam C A	6-13-1	20	16	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,54	0,28-1,19	94	100	100
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	20	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,83	0,4 -2,38	80	95	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,55	0,23-0,97	100	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,56	0,25-1,09	100	100	100
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	1	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,97				
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	1	1	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,73				
Haarlem C-N	6-5-1	1	4	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,35	0,17-0,61	100	100	100
London (BMC)	7-1-1	20	21	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	0,9	0,3 - 1,8	71		
Frankfurt (I.M.)	2-1-1	11	14	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	1,48		28	64	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.	1,3				

ANNEXE N° 3

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH June

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	28	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,39	0,23-0,79	100	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	20	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,36	0,18-0,58	100	100	100
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,56	0,30-1,09	97	100	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,43	0,20-0,92	100	100	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,38	0,12-0,98	100	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,35	0,14-0,63	100	100	100
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,47	0,32-0,60	100	100	100
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,32	0,18-0,50	100	100	100
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,28	0,13-0,50	100	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	1,0	0,6 - 1,6	62		
Frankfurt I.M.	2-1-1	11	20	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	1,15		45	90	95
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.	1,2				

ANNEXE N° 4

MONTH July

YEAR 1971

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris J.L.	3-3-2	5,5	11	48 & 72	continuous	0,9	0,4 - 1,9	45	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20		30 days	continuous	0,6				
Bruxelles IH	1-1-2	1,5	17	24	7/week	0,49	1,6 max.	94	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,38	0,17-0,89	100	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	22	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,36	0,11-0,77	100	100	100
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	1,05	0,25-2,78	65	84	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,56	0,15-1,12	90	100	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	26	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,42	0,14-1,06	96	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,45	0,16-1,07	97	100	100
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	8	24 (0 to 24)		0,46	0,20-0,75	100	100	100
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,30	0,11-0,89	100	100	100
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,35	0,18-0,67	100	100	100
Frankfurt I.M.	2-1-1	11	16	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	1,09		75	81	94

ANNEXE N° 4 bis

MONTH July

<u>YEAR</u>	1971
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RESIDENTIAL ZONES

[illegible]

ANNEXE N° 5

MONTH August

YEAR 1971

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris J.L.	3-3-2	5,5	14	48 & 72	continuous	0,4	0,2 - 0,8	100	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20		24	continuous	0,8				
Bruxelles IH	1-1-2	1,5	26	24	7/week	0,48	max. 1,05	96	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,45	0,23-0,88	100	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	19	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,38	0,10-0,94	100	100	100
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	1,19	0,42-7,93	71	90	97
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,52	0,25-1,05	94	100	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,36	0,07-0,87	100	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,35	0,10-1,02	97	100	100
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	6	24 (0 to 24)		0,63	0,26-0,98	100		
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	1	4	24 (0 to 24)		0,26	0,13-0,87	100		
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	1	6	24 (0 to 24)		0,32	0,13-0,48	100		
London BMC	7-1-1	20	22	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	0,9	0,3 - 1,4	45		
London BMC	7-1-1	20	22	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M. to F	1,7				

ANNEXE N° 6

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH September

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris JL	3-3-2	5,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	1,2	0,7 - 2,2	46	92	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20		24	continuous	1,3				
Bruxelles IHE	1-1-2	1,5	28	24	7/week	0,85	max. 1,13	75	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,71	0,30-1,88	83	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	21	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,90	0,17-2,67	76	90	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,86	0,36-2,70	77	97	100
Vlaardingen 15	6-15-1	15	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,60	0,10-1,57	93	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,72	0,16-1,78	86	100	100
Heemstede PS	6-7-1	2	27	24	continuous	0,4	max. 0,97	100		100
Velsen RH	6-14-1	4	27	24	continuous	0,4	max. 1,1	96	100	100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverwijk A	6-2-1	2	26	24	continuous	0,5	max. 1,2	92	100	100
Hoofddorp	6-8-1		27	24	continuous	0,5	max. 1,2	89	100	100

ANNEXE N° 6 bis

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH September

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Krommenie P	6-10-1	2	24	24	continuous	0,5	max. 1,2	96	100	100
Wormerveer H	6-16-1	2	27	24	continuous	0,5	max. 1,3	96	100	100
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	8	24 (0 to 24)		0,79	0,19-1,29	50	100	100
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,74	0,18-1,34	67	100	100
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,93	0,18-1,48	44	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	22	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	1,7	0,8 - 3,5	5		
Frankfurt I.M.	2-1-1	11	8	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	0,61		81	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	22	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.	2,5				

ANNEXE N° 7

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH October

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris JL	3-3-2	5,5	11	48 & 72	continuous	2	0,5 - 4,1	27	45	81
London BMC	7-1-1	20		24	continuous	1,2				
Bruxelles IHE	1-1-2	1,5	31	24	7/week	0,79	max. 1,22	77	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,67	0,20-1,32	84	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	20	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,85	0,37-2,16	70	95	100
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	1,46	0,37-5,03	42	71	87
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	22	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,73	0,20-1,72	73	100	100
Vlaardingen 15	6-15-1	15	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,63	0,20-1,80	83	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,68	0,10-2,80	83	93	100
Heemstede PS	6-7-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,5	2,0 max.	84	100	100
Velsen RH	6-14-1	4	31	24	continuous	0,5	1,4 max.	87	100	100
Beverwijk A	6-2-1	4	24	24	continuous	0,7	1,8 max.	71	100	100
Hoofddorp	6-8-1		31	24	continuous	0,5	2,0 max.	87	100	100

ANNEXE N° 7 bis

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH OctoberYEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Krommenie P	6-10-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,6	1,4 max.	87	100	100
Wormerveer H	6-16-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,4	1,3 max.	97	100	100
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,81	0,14-1,92	70	100	100
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	1	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,63	0,09-1,91	90	100	100
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	1	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,62	0,18-1,44	90	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	2,3	1,0 - 7,9	0		
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.	3,8				

ANNEXE N° 8

MONTH November

YEAR 1971

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris JL	3-3-2	5,5	14	48 & 72	continuous	1,6	0,8 - 4,6	21	79	79
London BMC	7-1-1	20		24	continuous	1,1				
Bruxelles IHE	1-1-2	1,5	24	24	7/week	0,70	1,19 max.	92	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	21	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,63	0,28-1,39	86	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	22	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,98	0,39-2,10	55	95	100
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,76	0,25-2,72	83	97	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,60	0,10-1,57	97	100	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	25	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,51	0,13-1,72	96	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,47	0,07-1,32	83	100	100
Heemstede PS	6-7-1	2	30	24	continuous	0,4	1,1 max.	97	100	100
Velsen RH	6-14-1	4	30	24	continuous	0,4	1,0 max.	97	100	100
Hoofddorp	6-8-1		30	24	continuous	0,4	1,2 max.	97	100	100

ANNEXE N° 8 bis

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH November

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Krommenie	6-10-1	2	30	24	continuous	0,5	1,5 max.	93	100	100
Wormerveer	6-16-1	2	30	24	continuous	0,4	1,0 max.	100	100	100
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	4	24 (0 to 24)		0,22	0,15-0,33	100	100	100
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	1	4	24 (0 to 24)		0,58	0,24-0,98	100	100	100
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	1	4	24 (0 to 24)		0,81	0,50-1,17	75	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	22	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	1,7	1,0 - 7,9	0		
Frankfurt IM	2-1-1	11	9	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	1,46		22	78	100
Rome CII	4-2-1	4	16	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	2,5	1,6 - 3	0	45	90
London BMC	7-1-1	20	22	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.	2,2				

ANNEXE N° 9

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH December

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris JL	3-3-2	5,5	14	48 & 72	continuous	1,3	0,8 - 2,5	24	89	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20		24	continuous	1,2				
Bruxelles IHE	1-1-2	1,5	19	24	7/week	0,73	0,93 max.	100	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	22	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,63	0,17-1,59	91	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	20	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,98	0,22-3,11	70	90	95
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,72	0,19-1,92	74	100	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,64	0,13-1,04	87	97	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,55	0,19-1,50	90	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,54	0,13-1,57	90	100	100
Heemstede PS	6-7-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,4	1,4 max.	93	100	
Velsen RH	6-14-1	4	31	24	continuous	0,4	1,6 max.	93	100	
Beverwijk A	6-2-1	2	15	24	continuous	0,4	0,8 max.	100	100	
Hoofddorp	6-8-1		31	24	continuous	0,4	1,5 max.	94	100	

ANNEXE N° 9 bis

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH DecemberYEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Koog a/d Zaan	6-9-1	10	30	24	continuous	0,5	1,5 max.	90	100	
Krommenie	6-10-1	2	23	24	continuous	0,5	1,9 max.	87	100	
Wormerveer	6-16-1	2	30	24	continuous	0,5	1,2 max.	97	100	
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	6	24 (0 to 24)		0,84	0,35-1,51	67	100	
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	1	8	24 (0 to 24)		0,53	0,24-1,34	88	100	
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,59	0,11-1,61	78	100	
London BMC	7-1-1	20	23	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	2,1	0,6 - 4,4	13		
Frankfurt IM	2-1-1	11	8	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	2,04		37	62	75
London BMC	7-1-1	20	23	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.	2,2				

ANNEXE N° 10

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH January

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris JL	3-3-2	5,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	1,0	0,4 - 1,6	53	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	24	continuous	0,9				
Bruxelles IHE	1-1-2	1,5	28	24	7/week	0,83	1,61 max.	72	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,74	0,23-1,79	81	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	19	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	1,17	0,27-2,42	42	94	100
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,77	0,29-1,56	77	100	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,80	0,12-2,09	77	97	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,60	0,23-1,49	90	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,59	0,19-1,40	83	100	100
Heemstede PS	6-7-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,60	1,37 max.	94	100	100
Velsen RH	6-14-1	4	31	24	continuous	0,58	1,26 max.	94	100	100
Beverwijk A	6-2-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,60	1,20 max.	87	100	100
Hoofddorp	6-8-1		31	24	continuous	0,65	1,20 max.	90	100	100

Annexe N° 10 bis

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH January

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Koog a/d Zaan	6-9-1	10	30	24	continuous	0,69	1,35 max.	80	100	
Krommenie	6-10-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,81	1,20 max.	68	100	
Wormerveer	6-16-1	2	30	24	continuous	0,60	1,51 max.	90	100	
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	8	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,82	0,35-1,20	70	100	
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	9	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,88	0,31-1,50	50	100	
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	11	1/day M.to F.	2,0	1,0 - 5,0	0		
Frankfurt I.M.	2-1-1	11	7	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	1,86		14	86	86
Rome CII	4-2-1	4	13	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	1,5	0,5 - 2,0	30	80	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.	2,6				

ANNEXE N° 11

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH February

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris JL	3-3-2	5,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	1	0,4 - 2,2	77	92	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20		24	continuous	0,8				
Bruxelles IHE	1-1-2	1,5	25	24	continuous	0,89	1,90 max.	60	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,62	0,19-1,73	93	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	18	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,94	0,46-1,91	72	100	100
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,89	0,20-1,85	76	100	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,88	0,19-1,91	72	100	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	28	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,76	0,25-1,57	75	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,65	0,10-1,46	83	100	100
Heemstede PS	6-7-1	2	29	24	continuous	0,51	1,08 max.	97	100	100
Velsen RH	6-14-1	4	29	24	continuous	0,56	1,05 max.	97	100	100
Beverwijk A	6-2-1	2	25	24	continuous	0,60	1,17 max.	96	100	100
Hoofddorp	6-8-1		29	24	continuous	0,57	1,09 max.	97	100	100

ANNEXE N° 11 bis

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH February

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Koog a/d Zaan	6-9-1	10	29	24	continuous	0,70	1,29 max.	90	100	100
Krommenie	6-10-1	2	29	24	continuous	0,84	1,24 max.	72	100	100
Wormerveer	6-16-1	2	27	24	continuous	0,54	0,97 max.	63	100	100
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	8	8	24 (0 to 24)		0,73	0,40-1,26	88	100	100
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	9	8	24 (0 to 24)		0,82	0,40-1,30	75	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	1,9	1,3 - 2,9	0		
Frankfurt I.M.	2-1-1	11	9	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	1,83		11	67	89
Rome CII	4-2-1	4	14	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	2,1	0,5 - 3,2	20	70	90
London BMC	7-1-1	20	21	1 (9 to 10)	1/day M.to F.					

ANNEXE N° 12

MONTH March

YEAR 1972

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Paris JL	3-3-2	5,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	1,2	0,4 - 1,9	36	100	100
Milano LII	4-1-1	5	10	48	continuous	1,8	0,4 - 4,0	8		77
London BMC	7-1-1	20		24	continuous	1,1				
Bruxelles IHE	1-1-2	1,5	25	24	continuous	0,91	1,81 max.	64	100	100
Rotterdam C 2	6-13-2	20	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,97	0,07-1,87	68	100	100
Rotterdam CA	6-13-1	20	15	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	1,05	0,27-3,96	60	87	93
Rotterdam N 7	6-13-4	2	16	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,85	0,13-2,41	69	94	100
Rotterdam C 18	6-13-3	6	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,84	0,09-2,37	61	94	100
Vlaardingen	6-15-1	15	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,67	0,11-1,86	71	100	100
Maassluis	6-11-1	3	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,76	0,06-2,49	70	87	100
Heemstede PS	6-7-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,60	1,93 max.	74	100	100
Velsen RH	6-14-1	4	31	24	continuous	0,54	1,19 max.	87	100	100
Beverwijk A	6-2-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,74	2,03 max.	68	97	100

ANNEXE N° 12 bis

RESIDENTIAL ZONES

MONTH March

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Hoofddorp	6-8-1		31	24	continuous	0,64	2,06 max.	71	97	100
Koog a/d Zaan	6-9-1	10	31	24	continuous	0,70	1,63 max.	74	100	100
Krommenie	6-10-1	2	24	24	continuous	0,86	2,22 max.	54	96	100
Wormerveer	6-16-1	2	26	24	continuous	0,44	1,03 max.	92	100	100
Amsterdam C	6-1-1	25	7	24 (0 to 24)		1,07	0,41-2,11	57	86	100
Amsterdam W	6-1-3	8	4	24 (0 to 24)		1,18	0,16-2,09	25	75	100
Haarlem CN	6-5-1	9	7	24 (0 to 24)		0,82	0,13-1,89	57	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	23	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	1,9	0,6 - 3,3	13		
Frankfurt I.M.	2-1-1	11	24	8 (9 to 17)	1/day M.to F.	1,10		46	92	100
Rome CII	4-2-1	4	15	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	0,9	0,2 - 1,2	80	100	100
London BMC	7-1-1	20	23	1 (9 to 10)	1/day	3,0				

ANNEXE N° 13

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH April

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	19	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	4,9	3,7 - 6,3	0	53	100

ANNEXE N° 14

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH May

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Mantes r.G.	3-2-1	3	6	24	1/day	0,92	0,59-1,32	67	33	100
Mantes P.B.	3-2-2	4	9	24	1/day	1,40	0,85-2,25	11	89	100
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	19	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	6,2	2,2-11,0	0	32	95

ANNEXE N° 15

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH June

YEAR 1971

[illegible]

ANNEXE N° 16

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH July

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	11	48 & 72	continuous	1,2	0,5 - 2	18	100	100
Paris Ch.El.	3-3-1	1,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	1,4	0,5 - 2	15	100	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	3,9	1,1 - 6,7	0	85	100
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	3,7				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	22	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	4,9	3,8 - 8,9	0	41	100

ANNEXE N° 17

MONTH August

YEAR 1971

TRAFFIC AREAS

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	14	48 & 72	continuous	0,8	0,3 - 1,3	79	100	100
Paris Ch.El.	3-3-1	1,5	8	48 & 72	continuous	1,2	0,6 - 1,4	50	100	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	14	48 & 72	continuous	2,8	2,0 - 3,4	0	100	100
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	4,7				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	22	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	5,6	1,2 - 12,7	0	50	95

ANNEXE N° 18

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH September

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	13	48 & 72	continuous	1,8	0,4 - 3,6	23	100	100
Paris Ch.El.	3-3-1	1,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	2,1	0,6 - 3,9	8	100	100
Paris Pl.B...	3-3-4	1,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	4,3	2,2 - 6,6	0	71	100
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	4,6				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	22	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	8,7	6,4 - 12,1	0	0	77
Bewerwijk W.Pl.	6-2-2	4	27	24	continuous	0,5	max. 1,1	93	100	100

ANNEXE N° 19

MONTH October

YEAR 1971

TRAFFIC AREAS

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Beverwijk W.Pl.	6-2-2	4	31	24	continuous	0,6	1,7 max..			
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	12	48 & 72	continuous	2,9	1,1 - 6,3	0	92	100
Paris Ch.El.	3-3-1	1,5	12	48 & 72	continuous	4,4	1,2 - 11,4	0	67	83
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	11	48 & 72	continuous	6,5	3,6 - 10,0	0	54	91
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	5,3				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	21	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	8,6	3,5 - 20,2	0	5	76

ANNEXE N° 20

MONTH November

YEAR 1971

TRAFFIC AREAS

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Beverwijk W.Pl.	6-2-2	4	30	24	continuous	0,5	1,3 max. .			
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	11	48 & 72	continuous	2,3	0,9 - 6,2	91	91	100
Paris Ch.El	3-3-1	1,5	14	48 & 72	continuous	3,7	1,0 - 6,9	0	71	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	14	48 & 72	continuous	5,2	2,3 - 8,8	0	36	93
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	4,7				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	22	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	7,0	3,5 - 10,7	0	18	91
Rome ISS	4-2-2	1,5	12	4 (10 to 14)	3 - 4/week	5,7	2,5 - 8,0	0	25	100
Rome UC	4-2-3	1,5	14	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	8,2	7 - 9,7	0	0	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	360	2	continuous	1,3	7,9 max.	60	97	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	30	2 (8 to 10)	7/week	1,71	0,19-7,08	47	97	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	30	2 (16 to 18)	7/week	1,80	0,13-6,12	34	94	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	9	1 (8 to 12)	1/week	8,0	5,7 - 10,8	0	0	89

ANNEXE N° 21

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH December

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Beverwijk W.Pl.	6-2-2	4	31	24	continuous	0,6	1,7 max.			
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	13	48 & 72	continuous	2,1	1,2 - 3,8	0	100	100
Paris Ch.El.	3-3-1	1,5	11	48 & 72	continuous	3,6	0,8 - 5,1	9	82	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	14	48 & 72	continuous	4,4	2,6 - 9,8	0	79	100
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	4,8				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	23	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	7,2	3,6 - 10,4	0	22	96
Rome ISS	4-2-2	1,5	14	4 (10 to 14)	3/4 - week	8,3	3,0 - 10,0	0	9	73
Rome UC	4-2-3	1,5	12	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	7,5	6 - 9	0	0	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	372	2	continuous	1,5	7,7 max.	58	95	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	31	2 (8 to 10)	7/week	1,87	0,19-6,75	45	97	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	31	2 (16 to 18)	7/week	2,52	0,38-7,75	26	91	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	19	1 (8 to 12)	1/week	9,2	3,2 - 16,0	0	5	79

MONTH January

YEAR 1972

TRAFFIC AREAS

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1		
Beverwijk W.Pl.	6-2-2	4	31	24	continuous	0,74	1,17 max.			
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	12	48 & 72	continuous	2,1	0,6 - 3,5	8	100	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-1	1,5	11	48 & 72	continuous	3,3	1,1 - 9,8	0	100	100
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	3,7				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	20	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	6,0	3,6 - 7,8	0	20	100
Bruxelles B.J.	1-1-1	1,5	78	4	6/day-5 d/week	2,78	9,1 max.	12	87	100
Bruxelles B.J.	1-1-1	1,5		4 (15 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	3,85	7,29 max.	0	78	100
Rome ISS	4-2-2	1,5	12	4 (10 to 14)	3-4/week	6,5	4,1 - 9	0	25	100
Rome UC	4-2-3	1,5	13	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	6,3	3,0 - 8,2	0	30	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	372	2	continuous	1,9	8,3 max.	39	96	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	31	2 (8 to 10)	7/week	2,24	0,17-5,83	36	94	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	31	2 (16 to 18)	7/week	3,10	0,67- 7,5	3	82	100
Paris Ch.El.	3-3-1	1,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	3,4	1,7 - 4,8	0	92	100

ANNEXE N° 23

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH February

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Beverwijk W.Pl.	6-2-2	4	29	24	continuous	0,69	1,26 max.			
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	9	48 & 72	continuous	2,3	0,4 - 4,1	11	100	100
Paris Ch.El.	3-3-1	1,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	2,8	1,4 - 4,9	0	100	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	12	48 & 72	continuous	1,6	0,6 - 2,5	0	100	100
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	3,9				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	13	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	5,7	2,1 - 7,5	0	23	100
London Cl.R.	7-1-2	3		11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	3,7				
Bruxelles B.J.	1-1-1	1,5	96	4	6/day-5 d./week	3,08	10,18 max.	8	86	99
Bruxelles B.J.	1-1-1	1,5		4 (7 to 11)	5/week M.to F.	4,06	8,71 max.	0	75	100
Bruxelles B.J.	1-1-1	1,5		4 (15 to 19)	5/week M.to F.	3,88	5,74 max.	0	75	100
Rome ISS	4-2-2	1,5	12	4 (10 to 14)	3/week	6,7	5,2 - 9,1	0	0	100
Rome UC	4-2-3	1,5	14	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	5,4	3,2 - 6,5	0	45	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	348	2	continuous	1,7	6,0 max.	44	97	100

ANNEXE N° 23 bis

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH February

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	29	2 (8 to 10)	7/week	2,22	0,21-6,0	21	94	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	29	2 (16 to 18)	7/week	2,99	0,46-5,83	17	82	100

ANNEXE N° 24

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH March

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Beverwijk	6-2-2	4	31	24	continuous	0,74	2,03 max.			
Paris LCPP	3-3-3	3	8	48 & 72	continuous	2	1,2 - 2,9	0	100	100
Paris Ch.El	3-3-1	1,5	13	48 & 72	continuous	2,3	0,8 - 4,8	8	100	100
Paris Pl.B.	3-3-4	1,5	10	48 & 72	continuous	1,7	0,6 - 4,0	20	100	100
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5		24	continuous	3,6				
London F.St.	7-1-3	1,5	18	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	6,7	3,2 - 11,4	0	22	94
London Cl.R.	7-1-2	1,5	2	11 (8 to 19)	1/day M.to F.	1,6				
Bruxelles B.J.	1-1-1	1,5	99	4	6/day-5 d/week	3,92	17,24 max.	5	75	97
Bruxelles B.J.	1-1-1	1,5		4 (7 to 11)	5/week	4,6	13,62 max.	0	70	94
Bruxelles B.J.	1-1-1	1,5		4 (15 to 19)	5/week	4,68	8,27 max.	0	41	100
Rome ISS	4-2-2	1,5	14	4 (10 to 14)	3-4/week	2,4	1 - 4,5	0	100	100
Rome UC	4-2-3	1,5	15	4 (11 to 15)	4/week	5,6	3 - 6,8	0	50	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	372	2	continuous	1,6	7,4 max.	50	95	100

ANNEXE N° 24 bis

TRAFFIC AREAS

MONTH March

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	5	10
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	31	2 (8 to 10)	7/week	2,64	0,33-7,42	29	88	100
Zaandam	6-17-1	1,8	31	2 (16 to 18)	7/week	2,18	0,17-6,42	39	94	100

ANNEXE N° 25

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH April

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,61	0,07-1,86	90	100	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	29	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,24	0 - 0,89	100	100	100
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	2	24		0,38				
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	6	8/day		0,77	0,20-1,15	66	100	100
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	6	8/night		0,49	0,29-0,80	100	100	100

MONTH May

YEAR 1971

SPECIAL ZONES

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	24	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,62	0,07-1,31	88	100	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	27	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,34	0,05-0,98	100	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	3	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,53	0,12-1,23	67	100	100
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	4	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,17	0,06-0,38	100	100	100
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	4	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,42	0,17-0,85	100	100	100
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	6	24		0,49	0,16-0,69	100	100	100
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	8	8 (night)		0,75	0,37-2,04	75	87	100

ANNEXE N° 27

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH June

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,40	0,13-0,90	100	100	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	20	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,16	0,04-0,38	100	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,46	0,17-0,77	100	100	100
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,12	0,03-0,71	100	100	100
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,35	0,22-0,61	100	100	100

ANNEXE N° 28

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH July

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,5	0,2 - 1,2	90	100	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,44	0,07-1,23	97	100	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	20	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,24	0,02-0,70	100	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,45	0,10-0,67	100	100	100
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,15	0,02-0,45	100	100	100
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,38	0,10-0,62	100	100	100
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	0,5	0,2 - 2,8	87	97	100

ANNEXE N° 29

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH August

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,3	0,1 - 1,1	97	100	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,54	0,16-1,40	87	100	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	28	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,12	0 -	100	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	6	24 (0 to 24)		0,43	0,38-0,75	100		
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	6	24 (0 to 24)		0,52	0,01-1,79	83	100	
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	6	24 (0 to 24)		0,42	0,15-0,61	100		
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	0,5	0 - 1,8	84	100	100

ANNEXE N° 30

MONTH September

YEAR 1971

SPECIAL ZONES

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	30	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,7	0,1 - 1,7	70	100	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,95	0,03-2,26	67	93	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	25	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,39	0,02-1,36	92	100	100
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	4	24		0,72	0,24-1,56	75	100	100
Castricum	6-3-1	2	27	24	continuous	0,2	0,6 max.	100	100	100
Koog a/d Zaan	6-9-1	10	27	24	continuous	0,5	0,9 max.	100	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,78	0,19-1,29	50	100	100
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,59	0,15-0,93	100	100	100
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,83	0,09-0,93	100	100	100
Delft TNO	6-4-i	2	30	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	0,9	0 - 4,2	67	93	97
Haarlem WP	6-5-2	2	27	24	continuous	0,5	1,1 max.	93	100	100

ANNEXE N° 31

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH October

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,7	0,1 - 2,1	74	97	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,88	0,20-2,96	68	97	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	23	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,42	0,02-1,23	96	100	100
Castricum	6-3-1	2	27	24	continuous	0,3	0,9 max.	100	100	100
Koog a/d Zaan	6-9-1	10	31	24	continuous	0,5	1,4 max.	81	100	100
Amsterdam N°	6-1-2	1	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,75	0,13-1,60	80	100	100
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,54	0,09-1,23	90	100	100
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,60	0,11-1,06	80	100	100
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	0,8	0,1 - 3,6	64	97	100
Haarlem WP	6-5-2	2	31	24	continuous	0,6	1,7 max.	81	100	100

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH November

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	30	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,4	0,1 - 1,4	93	100	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,68	0,19-2,49	83	97	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	12	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,42	0,04-1,00	92	100	100
Haarlem WP	6-5-2	2	27	24	continuous	0,5	1,1 max.	89	100	100
Castricum	6-3-1	2	30	24	continuous	0,2	0,7 max.	100	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	4	24 (0 to 24)		0,71	0,33-1,41	75	100	100
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	4	24 (0 to 24)		0,80	0,51-1,33	75	100	100
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	4	24 (0 to 24)		0,67	0,35-1,29	75	100	100
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	6	24		0,51	0,26-0,91	100	100	100
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	30	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	0,6	0,1 - 4,0	87	93	96
Koog a/d Zaan	6-9-1	10	30	24	continuous	0,3	0,8 max.	100	100	100

ANNEXE N° 33

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH December

YEAR 1971

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,4	0,1 - 1,3	93	100	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	30	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,69	0,15-1,89	83	100	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	22	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,34	0,02-1,26	91	100	100
Haarlem WP	6-5-2	2	31	24	continuous	0,5	1,9 max.	90	100	
Castricum	6-3-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,3	1,0 max.	97	100	
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,80	0,20-1,4	67	100	
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,47	0,08-1,17	89	100	
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	9	24 (0 to 24)		0,68	0,11-1,29	78	100	
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	0,5	0,0 - 4,4	84	93	97

ANNEXE N° 34

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH January

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	5	24, 48 & 72		0,40	0,18-0,52	100	100	100
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,8	0,3 - 2,1	68	97	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,83	0,27-1,81	71	100	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	21	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,52	0,13-1,10	95	100	100
Haarlem WP	6-5-2	2	30	24	continuous	0,78	1,52 max.	74	100	100
Castricum	6-3-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,45	0,81 max.	100	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,82	0,11-1,36	60	100	
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,64	0,17-1,26	80	100	
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	10	24 (0 to 24)		0,72	0,29-1,05	70	100	
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	30	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	1,0	0,1 - 3,4	66	90	94

ANNEXE N° 35

SPECIAL ZONES

MONTH February

YEAR 1972

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Le Vésinet CRPA	3-1-1	6	11	24, 48 & 72		0,77	0,29-3,03	73	91	91
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	28	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	0,9	0,1 - 2,1	61	96	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	29	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	0,99	0,25-1,81	48	100	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	23	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,52	0,08-1,25	91	100	100
Haarlem WP	6-5-2	2	29	24	continuous	0,66	1,14 max.	97	100	100
Castricum	6-3-1	2	28	24	continuous	0,42	0,74 max.	100	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	8	24 (0 to 24)		0,80	0,50-1,57	63	100	100
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	8	24 (0 to 24)		0,57	0,23-0,79	100	100	100
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	8	24 (0 to 24)		0,72	0,51-1,12	88	100	100
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	28	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	1,1	0,1 - 4,2	57	86	96

MONTH March

YEAR 1972

SPECIAL ZONES

Sampling site	Reference Card No.	Height of site above ground (m)	Number of measurements	Sampling time (hours)	Sampling frequency	Airborne lead concentrations				
						Mean value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Min. & max. determined ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% of measurements below ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
								1	2	3
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	28	24 (0 to 24)	continuous	1,1	0,2 - 2,6	53	82	100
Rotterdam Z 21	6-13-5	2	31	24 (0 to 24)	7/week	1,04	0,18-2,72	55	81	100
Radarpost	6-12-1	20	26	24 (10 to 10)	7/week	0,51	0,08-1,74	77	100	100
Haarlem WP	6-5-2	2	31	24	continuous	0,79	2,22 max.	65	97	100
Castricum	6-3-1	2	31	24	continuous	0,36	1,00 max.	97	100	100
Amsterdam N	6-1-2	1	7	24 (0 to 24)		0,79	0,13-1,61	57	100	100
Heemskerk Bg.	6-6-1	1	7	24 (0 to 24)		0,51	0,07-1,07	71	100	100
Zaandijk	6-18-1	1	7	24 (0 to 24)		0,57	0,07-1,22	71	100	100
Delft TNO	6-4-1	2	27	2 (8 to 10)	1/day	1,5	0,1 - 4,2	48	67	78

LIST OF EXPERTS

The following persons have participated in the meeting of 28 april 1972 in Brussels (1) and 21 and 22 september 1972 in Luxembourg (2) organized for the preparation, discussion and approval of the present report.

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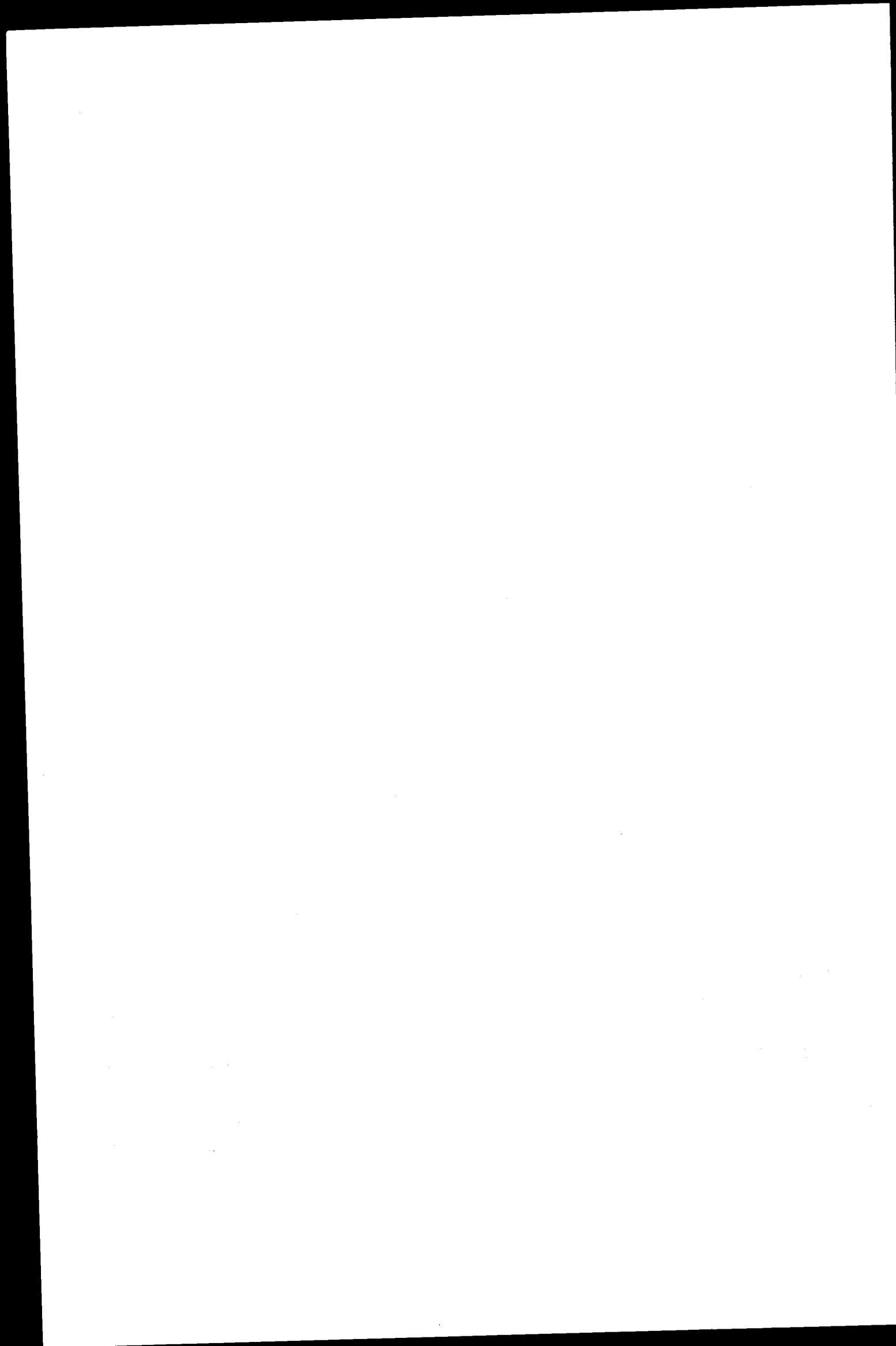
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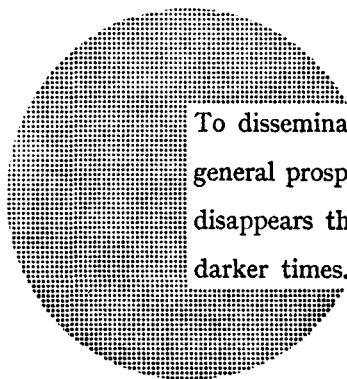
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Alfred Nobel

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